ANEW

FARCE;

Represented in a

BATTLE-ROYAL,

BETWEEN

Three COCKS

OFTHE

G A ME

Containing their different
Schemes of Government,

Compar'd with the

NATURAL STATE.

LONDON: Printed and Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. MDCCXVI.

ERRATA

PAge 23. l. 13. r. Statues. p. 31. l. 2. r. than. p. 40. l. 23. r. Paramount. p. 47. l. 8. for Hött. r. Hoad. p. 58. l. 20. r. where. l. 26. r. confirm. p. 77. l. 12. r. Sense of.



THE

CONTENTS

OF THE

PROLOGUE,

Begins mith an Eclips.

The Patriarchal Scheme Explained. Dr. Higden is neither for Patriarchal nor Popular, but only for de Facto; which yet he mill not stand by. 2

He Joques the Men of Leature, and they Joque with him. Ibid.

Even the Hottentote

State will not Answer

the Popular Scheme.

Uniting of Families cannot be the Original of Government. 4

Nor any thing but a Shower of Men without Fathers or Mothers. Ibid.

Nothing left but a Farce to Cure these Extravagancies,

THE

a 2

for

THE

CONTENTS

OFTHE

FARCE.

- Otten, shews, That Men in the supposed natural State would most Probably never have Thought of Government. That their free and equal Votes could never have been Collected. That the Dissenters must be Reduced by Force. And that every Man might Retract bis Consent, when he found it Prejudicial to him.
- 3. He shews the Inconveniencies of Government and Laws.
- 4. He argues the Point of Possession with Higden. 8
- 5. He Prefers the Natural State to our Laws and Constitution. 10
- 6: He Pinches Hig. for not Allowing that Possession gives right among Subjects, as well as to the Crown.
- 2. Even in Point of 7. Hoad, Insults Hig. Justice.

for his Jure Divino.

13

- 8. Hotten. Confounds
 Hoad. upon which
 was first, the King
 or the Law. Ibid.
- 9. Hott. shews the Advantage of being free from Government.
- Hoad. his Liberty and Law together. 16

con-

Go.

WS.

bid.

oint

vith

8

tu-

WS

IO

for

hat

ght

as

7n.

12

ig.

or

- But is Foil'd himself.
- both, upon their Difpute betwixt King and Parliament. 18
- Rebellions and Usurpations are only for what the Name of the King should be. Ibid.

- Join against Hott in behalf of Government.
- State of Nature against them Ibid.
- 16. They Enumerate the glorious Improvements we have by Government, in Arts and Sciences, Politemess, Trade, &c.
- 17. Hott. Companys all this with the State of Nature, which he Proves has the Advantage in every Particular. Ibid.
- 18. They Attack him on the Head of Property and Marriage. He shews Both to be Contrary to the State of Nature, and Prejudicial to Mankind.

30

- break one anothers
 Schemes of Government, because neither
 of them will hold
 Water 32
- Discovers himself,
 That he had been Bantering them as to the
 State of Nature, for
 that the Hottentotes
 were not in such a
 State, but had Government and Kings
 among them, Property and Marriage. 33
 - 11. He shews an Inflinct of Government even amongst the Animals. 37
- 22. He Routs Hoad. as
 to the Advantage of
 Revolutions for Manding the Government.
 38
- 23. And Defeats Hig-'s Pretence of Submit-

- ting to Possession for Peace Sake. 40
- 24 Hoad Supports Hote.

 against Hig. 43.
- compare their Mobbs.

 And their Dissimulation.

 45
- Defence of Mr. Hig: And Alters the State of the Question. 48
- 27. Hoad. Overthrows
 Hig's Defence as to
 Oliver. Proves Hig.
 to be a Whigg and an
 Enemy to the Revolution.
- Fact, of Kings de Jure owning Kings de Facto.
- ous Instance of 12 Car. II.
- de Facto Allowed

Compromise. 58

nem, Unkings Car. h at his Tryal. 67

judice or Diffiction the Crown, always Excepted. 59 A Delicate Stroke of his as to the Natural Perfon of the King 69

Hig's poor Excuse from the Coronation Oath. The Pleu of Richard Duke of York in this Case. Ibid. The Laws did not Ceale under Oliver. Hig. not far from owning Oliver. Ibid.

The Acts of Hen. VI.
after he had Dispossessed Edw. IV. Null
and Void like Ohiver's.
65

His Salvo for the Declaration 39. Hen. VI. makes against him.

Hig. takes no Notice of the Commonwealth of England, which lies as Hardupon him as Oliver. He bottoms upon the Power of the People. Ibid. 33. The Argument of Common Usage. 71

22. Hig. and Hoad. Reconciled as to Resistance. Hig's Protectio trahit Subjectio34 Hig. Outflies the High-fliers, if it can be Proved that God appointed any Model of Government. 72

He will not Answer to the Instances brought against him out of Scripture. 74

35. He calls it Wandering

on, to Treat of the Constitution. And Founds all upon the Power of the People.

74

36 HeWriggles strangely about Attainders. And Quarrels the Power of Parliaments.

37. His Invincible Argument against the Patriarchal Scheme, and the Parallel of the Case of Divorce; turned Invincibly against him.

38. His Civil Treatment of his Adversary, with his Almanack Authority. 83

Tet he keeps his Temper.

39. His notable Proof from 13 Car. II. c.13. The like never feen. Ibid.

40. His Historical part

all Impertinent to the Cause in Hand. 86

Merk Bishop of Carlile 87

ment of whom he calls the full Stater. 88

43. Why he Waves the Holy Scriptures. And of Bagot's Case. 90

44. A short Issue with him as to the Law. 91

45. The Hottentote
Closesthe Disputeupon
the Point of Conscience.
97

EPILOGUE.

60

00

N Account of the Doctor's Sermon last 30th of January. Where by his Principles it is shewed, That he Justifies the Murder of that Day. 101.

THE



A

BATTLEROYAL

BETWEEN

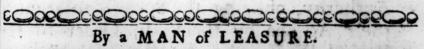
Three COCKS

OF THE

GAME.

Mr. SHIGDEN,
HOADLY,
HOTTENTOTE.

As to the State of Nature and of Government.



PROLOGUE

HE Rehearfal shews an Eclips, in the Sun, Moon, and Earth Dancing the Hay.

The like Representation of Government you will see in this Battle Dance.

The Sun resembles God the Fountain of Power,

as of Light: This Power is reflected from Him upon the Moon and Stars, the Governors whom he has appointed under Him: But when the Titans, the Sons of the Earth, Interpole the Power of the People, they Intercept the Rays of the Sun, and there is an Eclips of Government.

This Prerogative of the Sun Mr. Hoadly calls the Patriarchal Scheme set up by the Rehearfal. But the Rehearfal places the Original of Government in the positive Institution of God, tho at the same time he shews it to be Consequential and most Agreeable to the Frame of our Nature, as being all Deduced from one Common Father. Which Patriarchal or Fatherly Authority is not only Founded in Nature, but most Expressy and Originally in the first Institution of Government placed by God in Adam.

Now Dr. Higden in the Defence of his View of the English Constitution Ridicules this Patriarchal Scheme, as well as the Men of Leasure who set it up. And says in his Preface, p. 4. That Laws are Rules given by the Supreme

"That Laws are Rules given by the Supreme "Authority, obliging the Subjects to regulate

" their Actions by them, in Order to the

" Publick Peace and Tranquility of the Realin; without any Regard to the Patriarchal or

" Popular Scheme.

That is to fay, the English Constitution has no Regard either to the Institution of God, or the Election of the People! But whatever Government we find over us, to Submit and Obestor the Publick Peace and Tranquillity.

But

C

ty

n

tl

n

771

D

is

n

h

ar ft.

ne

M

N

le

de

A

le

C

m

in In

to

ir

3

But he dares not stand by this, for in the Case of Oliver he requires us to look back and examine by what Means the Supreme Authority came by their Power; and if we find it not to be fustly and Legally Established, he Absolves us from all Obedience to it. This throws his de Facto down to the Ground, and makes every Man a Judge over the Government.

These things have been Seriously and Calmly Debated by Men of Leasure (though the Doctor is not yet over-burdened with Business, but is not in Hast) And the Answers made to them have studiously avoided the Stress of the Cause, and sought to divert the Readers with Circumstantials of no Consequence, and long Stories

nothing to the Purpose.

For which Reason I have here brought the Matter to be Acted as upon the Stage, that Men may See it, as well as Hear it. And let not the Gravities of the Actors be Offended, for I have done them no Injury in the Argument, nor put any Affront upon them, unless it be to Introduce them into one anothers

Company.

lim

iom

the

the ays

ern-

alls fal.

Go-

ho'

en-

our

m-erly

But Hi.

71.

em

ri-

17'8

me

ate he

n;

OF

las

OI

0.

67

ijt

The Hottentote argues against all Government whatsoever, for the Natural State wherein some suppose them to be. But I grant this Image is not Perfect, because they are allowed to have Fathers and Mothers, which is utterly inconsistent with that Independent State of Nature, which is necessary to make the Choice of the People the Original of Government. For

B 2 Fathers

Fathers with full and absolute Authority over their Families, are in every Respect Civil Governments. And several of these Uniting together to make one Family or Government, (which some would have to be the Original) can no more make such an Union the Original of Government, than the Union of England and Scotland shews that there was no Government in either of them before; or in the Heptarchy of England, because they are now all Reduced to one Monarchy. For Majus & Minus non variant Speciem. A Family is a little Kingdom, and a Kingdom is nothing but a Great Family.

Therefore such a State of Mankind where All are upon the Level, and the Consent of every Individual made necessary to the Erection of Government, as Lock and others suppose it. because that every Man is Free-Born, and that no Man's Life, Liberty, or Property can be Dif. posed of but by his own Consent, I fay, such a State cannot be called the State of Nature, because Nature implies Fathers and Mothers; it may be called a State of Mankind, but not of fuch Men as we are, but of a Shower of Men Rained down from the Clouds, or New Created in Multitudes, like the Beasts, Fish, and Fowle at the Beginning, and no one Dependent upon the other. So that even the Hottentote cannot represent this State, which yet is necessary to make the People the Original of Government!

And when Men will not be argued out of fuch Extravagancies, but maintain them with

ev

fh

G

Sk

T

to

be

m

D

Y

ha

ha

N

Fo

th

be

ne

M

pr

m

th

fo

y

ot

20

a Grave Face, and an Air of Persuasion, nay even of Insulting; what is to be done but to shew them in their Colours, to set a Looking-Glass before them, that they may see their Shapes!

The Curtain Draws, And shews the Triumvirat standing Triangular.

(1.) Hottentote. Come, Gentlemen, let us to Work —— I have no Art nor Flourishes. I begin with you, Mr. Hoadly, because you are my old Acquaintance. You and I had once a Discourse about the Original of Government. You place it in the People. Against which I have four things to say.

1. That I suppose the People would never have Thought of it, but Lived on in their Natural State, like the Beasts, Fish, and Fowle. For how should they know any other than their Natural State? Nature teaches nothing

beyond Nature.

ver

30-

to-

nt,

al)

nal nd

ent

cby

ion

m,

ere

of

on

it,

at

if.

ch

re,

ot

of

W

lb,

e-

it-

et

al

of

h

3

2. A free and equal Vote of the People could never have been Collected in the Natural State.

3. Suppose it Collected, why should the Major Vote conclude the rest? Some might prefer the Natural State, and desire no Gavernment at all. And others might differ about the Modelling of it, some for Monarchy, some for Commonwealth, &c, as we see it now among you. And if the one side be Forced by the other, then Force and not Consent is the Original of Government.

B 3

4. Every

W

m

ha

yo

H

T

F

th

m

al

de

E

y il

E

a

V

7

V

11

0

6

0

4. Every Man may withdraw his Confent, when he finds it Prejudicial to him. This is the certain Privilege of Nature. May not a Man change his Opinion? Otherwise he has not the free Use of his Reason. And to debar him from this, is to Divest him of the very Nature of Man. And why would you alter my opinion now, if I have not a Right to alter it, upon better Information?

(2.) Hoad. But it is not Justice to alter it, when it is for the Good of Others; as upon

Entring into Society.

Hott. My own Good is to take place of the Good of Others. This is Self-preservation, which you make the Foundation of all Society.

Hoadly. It is really for Your own Good

to ____

Hott. What! To be Hanged, if the Society fo think fit!

(3.) Hoad. Consider the many Benefits of Society, it is this secures all you have, your Liberty, your Property, and your Life too; which otherwise wou'd lye open to the Invasion of every Body, if they might do it without Punishment.

Hott. That is, I must let you Hang me quietly and soberly, for fear another Man should kill me, for whom I am an equal Match, and may defend my self from him! And to avoid the Danger of this, I must Create an over-Match for my self, and Enter into Society, which

which is too Powerful for me, and may Hang

me up at their Pleasure!

nt,

is

nas

le-

ry

ter

to

it.

on

he

n,

bo

ty

of

ŗ

1-

t

Hoad. But Society will not do this. They have Laws to go by. And they cannot Hang you unjustly, without making a Precedent for Themselves, that every Man may be Hang'd by the same Rule.

Hott. And how well they observe this! This is a Remote Prospect, and will not Fright them so much, nor Defend me so well, as my Sword in my Hand against any

that Affaults me.

And what are your Laws? They are a meer Tool to serve Men in Power to crush all others. It is not what you have faid or done, but what Party you are of, or suspe-Eled to be! Whence it is a Proverb among you, shew me the Man, and I will shew you the Law. And it is better for one Man to Steal a Horse, than another to look over the Hedge. Have I not heard you fay, He ought to be Profecuted, he shou'd be made an Example! Why? What Evil hath he done? What has he faid, that others have not faid, and ten Times as much? No Matter for that-They are our Friends, they may fay what they will: But He is a Rogue, we know what he Means! And by the help of Innuendo's, and Ironies, we can make Treason of every thing he fays, tho' it be for the Government!

Does not your Law turn with every Blast of Wind? Here are Two Fighting for the B 4 Crown,

Crown, the Law stands by, and waits the Success; and will Hang those that are Beaten, and Recognize the Conqueror: And if the other Conquer him again, then the Law turns to his side again, and calls him a Usurper, whom it own'd as the Rightful King before; And will Hang those that Fought for him, as it did those who before Fought against him!

(4.) Higden. And all this is Right, for the Law knows no King but him in Poffeffion. Without this, there can never be any End of Disputes. Therefore the Right goes always along with the Possession.

Hott. Is it not easier to say, There is no Right at all? Or does a Man loofe his Right, because he is Robbed against all Law and Justice? Thus in our Country, where we have no Laws or Government, if one Man fnatches a Gutt from another, it is his own as long as he can keep it. And we trouble not our felves about Laws or Right. These are only Words to Embroil the Matter, and make Disputes Endless, and Create New Disturbances. And after all, it comes to the same as with us, that Possession does the Whole, let it change as oft as it will.

Hoad. Indeed, Mr. Higden, you have given great Advantage to the Hottentote by your New Scheme. For to fay, That meer Possession gives Right, is the same as to say, There is no Right at all. We Whiggs are greatly offended at this, and the Tories are

not

not pleas'd. It serves no Purposes on either Side, and is only an Encouragement to Robbery and

Injustice.

he

a-

if

2w

ng

ht

ht

or

·f-

ly

es

10

t,

id te

n

le

ſę

d

e

e

y

r

e

Hig. And how does your State of Nature mend the Matter? To build all Government upon what Nature dictates, to make this the Original and last Resort of Government. This is coming directly into the Mouth of the Hottentotes. There we see Nature in its Primitive Simplicity. And thence we must learn what are the Laws of Nature, and what it wou'd dictate as to Government : being left to its' felf, without all that Fucus and Disguise which the Politer Nations have put upon it: Who yet cannot agree what these Laws of Nature are, especially as to Government. Therefore I am perfectly of Opinion, That there must be some DIVINE Original for it, and not left merely to Nature.

Hott. This makes the Matter harder against you, Mr. Higden. For to say that Government is the Institution of God, and yet gives no Right, or none but what is Extinguished by any Robbery or Usurpation, is to make very little of Divine Right; and to Subject it even to Nature: For Nature gives a Man a Right to Recover what is taken from him by Force or Fraud. And the Instances out of your own Scriptures seem to make directly against you. For David recover'd his Possifican, and Jossh his Inheritance, against those who were Unjustly in Possession; And none could

could be Unjustly in Possession, if Possession gives night: And David and Joash were both Rebels and Traytors, by your Rule, because they Fought against those in Possession! But if they had not had Success, the Law wou'd have Attainted them both. And so the Matter is Solved!

Hoad. Take up your Divine Right, Mr. Higden, and your Right of Possession!

(5.) Hott. And you both, Gentlemen, take up your Laws and Constitution! They serve for nothing but Dispute, and to shew your Learning; for in Practice they all come to the same with us Hottentotes - Quod libet, licet - That we may justly do, whatever we have Power to do - To keep what we have got, and to get what we can. Onby you have this Advantage of us, That you Rob in Justice, and Establish Iniquity by Law; And (because you must have in Religion too) you Father all this upon God, and call it his Cause; which you are sure of by His giving it Success (yet you Allow it not for a good Argument, when it goes against you) And to make it fully Right, you Swear to go on with it, and Pray to God to Prosper you in the Breach of His Commandments! For both Sides Pray thus, and both cannot be Right. This is the Privilege of you Christians! And this was the constant Practice during that long Contest between Tork and Lancaster, and GRAND REBEL-

REBELLION from 1641 to 1660. But we Hottentotes can Sin at a much cheaper Rate. We Affront not God, nor Banter Him in our Disputes. If we Rob, Kill, or Steal, we carry no farther than our selves, we charge

it not upon God, or any Body elfe.

And if any thinks himself Wronged, he has a nearer Remedy than your Laws. He Rights himself if he can, or else he sits down by the Lofs. Which many wish they had done, who have ruin'd themselves by Law. Your Law is a certain Injury, because let my Cause be never so Just, I am put to Charge to Profecute it. And that is a Punishment, it is a Fine upon me. And what is that Law which Punishes a Man before it appears that he is Guilty? I am fure to be Punished, but I am not fure to be Redressed. For after all my Expence and Loss of Time, and Harassing my very Heart out in Attendance, it is a mere Lottery how the Cause will go. How many false Judgments are there, and Judgments that are Reversed? False Witnesses, Corrupt Juries not to say Judges, the Tricks and Quillets of Lawyers, &c. So that a Man had better throw Dice for it at first. The Law is the Box, both Gamesters put in there; and if they Play long, it gets all. It is from these Fools that the Lawyers raise such vast Estates, and live in the greatest Palaces in London. But there is not fuch a Fool in all Hottentote-Land, nor can be by our Constitution. (6.) But

(6.) But pray tell me, Mr. Higden, do you allow, That Possession gives Right in Meum and Teum, among Private Persons, as it does to Crowns?

Hig. No furely. That wou'd make as wild

Confusion as among you Hottentotes.

Hott. What is the Reason of this Difference? Has the Crown then no Right at all? Or, has every Body in the Nation a Right to Recover what is Unjustly taken from him, except the King only? If so, your King is in a worse Condition than the mean-

est of his Subjects.

Hig. The Reason of the Difference is this, That every Subject has the Law for his Remedy. But the King has the Supreme Power, and is Sovereign, and therefore above the Law, and cannot be Tryed by it. And confequently, he cannot recover his Right by it. Besides, the Law is against him whenever he looses the Possessinand of the Possessinand of the Law; and therefore the Law must Extinguish the Right of the Dispossessed, upon Pain of Treason; or else it is Guilty of Treason against the Possessor.

Hott. I shall never get my Hottentotes to understand this. The King is above the Law, therefore Subject to the Law! He holds by a Tenure immediately from God, therefore the Law can extinguish his Tenure! He is the only Fountain whence all the Right in the Subjects is derived, and yet he has no Right

himself!

himself! He Repossesses others who are unjustly Dispossessed, but he ought not to be Repossessed himself! Again, the Law is a Captive to the Conqueror, yet the Conqueror is Established by the Law! So that the Law is above the King, and the King above the Law— Which is uppermoss! I will carry this to the Hottentotes. They too Play at Riddle me— Riddle me—

- (7.) Hoad. You have deferv'd this, Brother Higden. This is the End of your Jure Divino and Passive Obedience! If you would let the King be made by the Law, and Deposable by the Law, as we Honest Whiggs maintain, you wou'd not have fallen under this Dilemma. And your bare Possession giving Right, involves you deeper and deeper!
- (8.) Hott. Gentlemen, agree among your felves But you, Mr. Hoadly, I have a Question to ask you. You say, the Law made the King. Pray, who made that Law? Can a Law be made without the King? If not, then the King must be before the Law. And if you go to the Beginning of Government in the World, then you must shew me a Law, before there was any King in the World. And you must tell me, Who made that Law, and by what Authority.

Hig. Answer you that, Brother Hoadly. You are as deep in the Mud, as I am in the Mire! For what can be greater than to Pawn

aw 4

Pawn ones Soul for the Trmb of what he fays, or promises? Therefore we make our Kings take a Coronation-Outh to observe our Pasta Conventa.

Hott. And you are just as Secure by that, as He is for your Oaths of Allegiance! You have hidden Distinctions and Reserves in them! And you can Transfer your Allegiance to his Enemy, and yet be still true to your Allegiance; it is but changing the Object! As a Man may Marry another Wife, and still keep true to Matrimony, for it is but changing the Object! Had not you as good come to our Fashion, to have no Ouths at all, but Deal with others, as they Deal with you? This wou'd be more like Gentlemen, and Honest Men. You take a Man's Oath, because you will not trust his Word. And I am fure I wou'd not trust that Man's Oath. whose Word I cou'd not take. For I must think him a Knave. And no Oaths will tye fuch a One. So that you make a Net to let through the great Flies that can hurt you, and catch only a few Honest, Scrupulous Folks, who will not take an Oath, because they think themselves obliged to keep it. How can a Man keep contrary Oaths, which happen in all Revolutions? Then come out your feeret Reserves and Distinctions (which wou'd have been Treason before) and make you a Jest to the Hottentotes! Can you Name one of your National Oaths, that have not been Sane Mare that what can be greater than to

as Nationally Broken? Yet you go on still in the same Track!

Let me ask you both, Gentlemen, suppose you should make use of the like Distinctions and secret Reserves in your Promises and Engagements betwixt Man and Man, as in Trade, suppose with us Hottentotes; What Opinion, do you think, we should have of your Justice and Honesty? Wou'd any Mortal have Dealings with you, or believe one Word you said? But if you have more Regard to your Honour in Trade Abroad, than to your Oaths at Home; What Notion, think you, will this give us of your Religion?

Hig. 2 We cannot deny but these Oaths Hoad. Shave given Great Scandal. And we both wish with all our Hearts they had never been Imposed. They are a Load upon Us, though we bear it Willingly and Freely—Yet we wou'd be glad to get rid of it, for who wou'd not be Eased of a Burden? And we cannot say, but it is some

Trouble to Us to Defend them!

(9.) Hott. Now consider that all this comes upon you from that Thing called Government. If you had none, you cou'd have no Revolutions, nor any of these Convulsions of State, which Confound and Distract you; make you draw your Swords, and Sheath them in one anothers Bowels, and that for Years and sometimes Ages, together, before things can be fettled, and Return to their old Condition, which you call Constitution.

Hig.

th

th

ar

H

Bo

Tr

H

an

wi

for

the

ext

ha

T

ma

int

at i

une

Fre

Mi

Pr

Son

lian

Hig. 3 But even all this is better than Hoad. 3 no Government at all. For then every one would be left free to Destroy and Kill one another to the End of the World, and we should not have one Hour of Quiet

or Security.

Hott. Left free - Yes, why should not every one be left Free? Do not you love Freedom? Are you not Fighting for it? How many thousand Lives has it cost you to Defend your Freedom? Are you not Free-Born English Men? And what is Freedom, but to do every thing I please? If I am Restrain'd in any thing, my Freedom is taken from me. And then I must not do what I please, but what You please. This you call Government. But it is a perfect Contradiction to the Law of Nature, which sets every Man upon the Level. Subjection and Freedom are as Opposite as East and West. Where the One is, the Other cannot be. Yet you fay, you are Free Subjects - Free and yet Subjet! Senseless and Silly! Never talk of a Hottentote's Understanding any more.

(10.) Hoad. By Liberty we do not mean a Lawless Licentiousness, to do what we please: But a Liberty under wholesome Laws for our Good.

Hott. Ay! There's a Fellow going to be Hanged for his Good! His Hands are tyed behind him, and he has a Rope about his Neck, yet he is perfectly Free! Do not think

think to Banter us Hottentotes at this simple Rate! You are the Hottentotes, the Mad,

the Foolish Fellows you call us!

Hoad. Hold! You Run too fast, Sir. We are Free, because the Government cannot Hang us for what they please, but they are Bounded by Law, and we must have a fair Tryal, and by our Peers too.

Hott. So you are Free, because you are Hanged by a fury! But what think you of an Ast of Attainder, which can Hang you up without any Tryal, or giving you any Reason

for it?

Hoad. This is part of our Constitution, that the Parliament should have such a Power, in

extraordinary Cases.

Hott. Yet you are Free! And these Cases happen as oft as the Parliament pleases. They are not Tyed to any Rule, but may make use of this Power, whenever it comes into their Heads.

Hoad. Well, but the King cannot Hang us

at his Pleasure.

Hott. That is, You are not at the Mercy of one Man, but of five bundred! O! Delicate Freedom!

(11.) Hig. You Run your self a Ground, Mr. Hoadly, with your Whigg and Republican Principles. I put the Supremacy and whole Soveraignty in the King, and not in the Parliament.

Hoad. Yet you Quote Acts of Attainder, to Iustify

V

V

C

nb

B

tl

0

n

fo

tl

n

C

0

ft

is B

a

fc

S

Justify your de Facto. And make an Act of Parliament of the Usurper, sufficient to extinguish the Right of the Dispossessed Prince. As in your View of the English Constitution, p. 86, 87.

(12.) Hott. This Dispute of King and Parliament makes you Blunder on both sides. You know not where to fix your Government. Some say it is in the King; others, that it is in the Parliament; and others again, that it is in Neither, but only in Both together. You had a Civil War betwixt King and Parliament. And for King and Parliament, when they were Fighting against one another! This confirms me in my Opinion against any Government at all. For it is better have None, than not to know where it is, and to be cutting Throats about it!

(13.) Then again I confider how Nations go to War, and Rebellions are raised, about nothing else, but what the Name of their King shall be. What else was the Matter in that long Civil War betwixt York and Lancaster? It was not a Farthing to the People whether Richard II. or Henry of Lancaster, was their King. The One might have Governed them as well as the Other. What was it to Poland, whether Conti, Augustus, or Stanislaus, were their King? They are all Honest Gentlemen, and any of them might have done very well. What is it to Spain whether Philip or Charles wears

of

in-

As

p.

ar-

ou

nt.

is it

er.

ia-

en

is

0-

ie,

it-

ns

ut

ng

at ?

er

ir

m

d,

1,

1.

25

S

wears the Crown? Therefore I call it only a Contest about the Name of their King. And when I see Ambitious Men Persuading, or Forcing whole Nations to Kill and Destroy one another about their Rights and Titles; is it not better to have no Rights or Titles at all? But to let Mankind live Quiet and Secure in their Original Freedom, and Independent State of Nature?

- (14.) Hig. 7 However we may differ beHoad. Stwixt our selves, yet we must
 not let this go away with you. We are both
 for Government, tho' we may not Agree about
 the Measures of our Submission. But to have
 no Government at all, would put us in the
 Condition of Brute Beasts, to Tear and Eat
 one another.
- (15.) Hott. Whether are more Beasts Destroy'd by Beasts, or Men by Men? And which is most Generous, the Methods by which Beasts or Men Circumvent one another?

Birds feed on Birds, Beasts on each other Prey; But savage Man does only Man Betray: Prest by Necessity, they Hunt for Food; Man Undo's Man, to do himself no Good!

The Cannibals are more Rational than you are. For they Eat their Enemies, there is fome Use in that. But you Kill for Killing Sake! Nay, where you have no Spleen nor Malice

Malice to Gratify! Thus Nations are called out to War, and Destroy one another; whom they never faw before, not a Man of them, but wou'd love them and live Friendly with them, if they were left to themselves, to follow their own Nature; but now must count them their Enemies, and kill them, because so Commanded by their Governors, to fatisfy their own Ambition, Revenge, or Freak: And if they do it not willingly, they shall be preffed and forced into the Mouth of a Cannon, and leave their Wives, and Children to Starve at Home! This is the Benefit of Government! And more Men are Destroyed by this, than Beasts by Beasts. We Hottentotes sometimes Quarrel among our felves, as you do; and fometimes a Man may be Killed. But not fo many in many Ages, as in an Hours time with you, upon a Field of Battle! You make an Art of Killing, and they are the Bravest Men who are most Skilful to Destroy! He whose Trade it is to kill a Beast, is a Butcher; but he who Butchers Men is a General and an Hero! And all the Excuse is, That without this, your Government cannot be supported! Are not we then well Rid of it, and Live we not more Lovingly together, and more like Men? We shew you what the Original and Independent State of Nature is. And what has Mankind got by leaving this Happy State, and Erecting Government among themselves, as you Mr. Hoadly, suppose the Case to be?

(16.) Hoad.

0

fe

h

cl

ef

ne

171

C

ci

as

th

N

pl

W

y

m

d

n

1,

h

t

0

Y

d

(16.) Hoad. To Government we owe the Civilizing of Mankind, and Cultivating Arts and Sciences. Look upon the Governed part of the World, what Glorious Cities do you fee; what Sumptuous Courts and Palaces; how many Universities, Colleges, and Schools, for Philosophy, Divinity, Law, Physick, &c. Academies, for Painting, Sculpture, Statuary, Dancing, Fencing, Riding, &c. Stately Exchanges and Halls for Trade; Noble Courts of Judicature, and Beautiful Inns of Court; Large Edifices for several Mechanical Operations; especially for Navigation, so Necessary and Beneficial to Mankind, in carrying on Trade and Commerce through the World; and lastly the Arts of War, which are wonderful Encampments, Fortifications, Engineering, Mines, Counter-Mines, &c. And let me add, Capacious Libraries, containing Books which Teach all these and many other things; what Variety, what Improvement of Knowledge and Learning do you see here? And this in our Opinion, makes one Man differ from another, as much as Man from Beast! Whence we think you Hottentotes retain little of Human Nature but the Shape! And all these Accomplishments we owe to Government. Without which we should be in as Dark Ignorance as you.

many of your governed Countries, and made my Observations. And the more I consider

C 3 Their

fp

th

of

L

ch

ce

M

th

ne

m

P

fu

Bi

Fi

in

ab

ny

It

ur

Ve

Re

ry

M

W

N

C

Cr

th

a

hu

an

to

m

Their STATE and Ours, I find more and more Reasons for preferring Our Own. First, Ours is the Original State of Mankind, for which, you, Sir, have fo much contended, And all of you allow these First to be the Purest Ages, before they knew all that Craft, and Dissimulation, that Violence, Pride, and Ambition, which have fince filled the World with unspeakable Miseries! And for that Knowledge you Boast of, it is of that Sort which you say deceived our first Parents: It has shewed you indeed Good and Evil, but much more Evil than Good. As I have faid before of Government, it Creates more Evils than it Cures, It not only Invites and gives Occasion, but it forces us to kill and destroy one another, by Art and Rule; we are Commanded to do it, and it becomes our Duty, of Obedience to our Governors! And to prevent one Man killing another, in the Natural State, you Destroy by Thousands and Millions! And because Neighbours may fall out among us, you fet Nations together by the Ears, who are Strangers, and have no Quarrel at each other; and you spread War over the Face of the Earth! And the whole Ground of this War is Dominion! It is This will not let the World have Peace!

And as to all those Fine and Curious Inventions, for which you say you are so much obliged to Government; they move not my Envy, but my Pity, to see Men Create a Thousand Necessities to themselves, and then spend bi

t,

or

d,

1-

t.

d

d

at

rt

t

ıt

d

S

e

e

spend all their Time and their Wit to supply them in the best Manner they can, and boast of their Invention! As if I should break your Legs, to shew you the Convenience of Crutches! Such I esteem all your Arts and Sciences, and what you call Learning, to lead a Man's Thoughts out of the Way, to things that do not belong to him, which make him neither the Better nor the Wiser Man, but a mere Philosopher, who, according to your own Proverb, is a mere Ass. And for the wonderful Improvement of your Mechanicks, in fine Buildings, Curious Pictures and Statutes, Rich Furniture and Equipages, Variety of Fashions in your Cloaths and Dreffings, and Rarities in abundance — They only shew me how many things there are which I have no need of. It makes me Laugh to fee a King Sweating under a heavy Crown, and a great Load of Velvet and Embroidery, which they call his Robes! But you fay, these things are necessary to Government! And are not they Wife Men who are charmed with fuch Showes! What is a great House, and what you call a Noble Seat, but a Baby-house for an Old Child, who loves to look at Pictures, and will Cry if one of his Play-things is broken! Then the Plague of Attendants and Visits. To have a bundred Fellows Running after one, and hunting him Day and Night, that he has not an Hour to himself; and all Spies upon him, to watch every Word and Action! And a Prince must have Guards to save him from these, and he C 4

he knows not who, that may have a Mind to try how that Crown and Robes wou'd fit himfelf! And he must watch his Guards, for fometimes they too Murder him. A Hottentote wou'd not know a Prince from a Prisoner by his Armed Equipage! The Prince is the perpetual Prisoner all the Days of his Life! But this you call State! And the lesser Quality have their Guards of Attendants too; and He is the Greatest Man who has Most to Provide for! And tho' a small Matter wou'd feed himself, he must furnish a Table every Day for Comers and Goers! And what a Slavery do you bring upon your felves by what you call Good Breeding and Manners? You must make and return Vifits, where you have neither Business nor Kindness! And you must learn the Chat, to Complement, that is, Lie to all that are present, and Censure them as soon as they are gone! This Article and Dressing, is the Business and Accomplishment of Ladies, and employs most of their Time! But that is Innocent to what you call Court-Language in Men, to Cut a Throat with a Feather, to pay all the Civility, and make all the Professions in the World, to the Man you intend to Supplant and Ruin by it! And this is a fine Thing you call Politicks, without which a Man cannot make his way in a Court! And what is all this Impertinence, all this Wickedness for? To get these Play-things you call Riches from one another! This has weary'd some Great Men, even Kings, to that Degree, as to throw away

away these Baubles, and Retire to the Pleafures of a private Life; where they might spend some of their Time to their own Benefit, and not have it all laid out in doing the Business of other Men!

1+

r

3-

e

d

d

y

u

1

Now we Hottentotes are free from all these Cares and Troubles, for we have none of these Necessities upon us. We eat Roots and Fruit, and sometimes Guts and Garbish, and Live Long and Healthy. While your Dainties cut you off in the middle of your Age, with Gout, Gravel, and racking Diseases; you invent relishing Bits, and appetizing Sauces, to make you Eat more than Nature requires; and you Drink not to quench Thirst, but to commit Excesses, and turn your selves into Beasts! But who will Debauch in our clear Springs? This is the Drink which Nature has provided for us. This Clouds not our Reason, nor makes us Mad, nor Ruins our Health.

We go Naked, as your ancient Britains did, and are all Face, we catch no Cold. We have no use for Beds, the Heavens cover us, and the Earth is our Pillow. In Storms and Rain we get into Caves, the true Use of Houses; but you make them so Fine, that you Live in them, and debar your selves of the clear Air. And half your Servants Work is Washing and Scrubbing your Houses, Dusting and Airing your Beds and Furniture, that they Stink not under you; which yet when you have done your best, are Musty in Comparison of the free Air that we Breath. You get out into it some-

times,

times, which you call, Taking the Air, but we have it continually. And to indulge your Delicacy, you make Places in your Houses for all your Filth, even in your Bed-chambers, Jest the Air should blow upon you! The Nafliness of a great House, or a great Town, is more than you will find in all the Land of Hottentote. We have no Use for your Scavengers or Gold-finders, nor wou'd we endure fuch Company, as Homely as you think us. I wou'd not live near a Peuterer, a Smith, or Brazier, for the Noise; nor within Smell of a Soap-boyler, a Tallow-chandler, or a Felt-maker, for the Stink; nor of a Glass-house, or Brew-bouse, for the Smoke: Yet these fill your great Cities; and Brick-kilns, choak up the Air about them. Much good may it do you with your Manufactures, without which you cannot Live, and we Live much better without them.

And what are your Curiofities? Can a Painter draw a Tulip so Beautiful as the Original? How faintly do your Colours represent a Rain-Bow, or the Stars? How filly is a Picture or Statue of the Sun? Believe me, Sir, we cannot help thinking these any other than mere Trifles, to please Children! And we think our felves more Men in despising these, than you in Admiring and Gaping at them! Even the Ugliest of them, as your Chinese Figures of Cocks and Bulls which now adorn your Houses! And for your Ingenuity in the Art of War,

keer your Inventions to your felves, we envy

you

you not! We can decide our Controversies with a little Fifty-cuffs, and what Arms Nature has given us; to Scratch and Bite is much Safer, tho' not so Graceful, as your Cannons, Bombs, &c! And Mankind is little obliged to the Curious in these Arts! We have no Thieves or Robbers, for we have nothing worth their Stealing. We have no Ambition, because we have no Dominion. We have no Want, and you Want every thing! Nature makes but few Wants, and provides plentifully for them: But Pride and Luxury make many, even as many as a roving and wanton Imagination can Suggest! There is a Bird in the Indies has a curious long Tail, and I must fend all the way thither to get one of the Feathers to stick in my Cap, and then how Fine I shall look! And there is a pretty shining Pebble grows in some of these Mountains, wou'd make my little Finger Glitter! Yet you Laugh at us for adorning our felves with Shells and Feathers! There are Hot-suppings among the Turks made of a Black Berry grows there, I must have some of them! And I must Smoke Tobacco, tho' it Stinks, and at first makes me Sick to Death, because the barbarous Indians do it whom I despise! And now it is so Necessary to me, that I shall be Sick without it, I had rather want my Dinner than a Pipe of Tobacco! And I must have Earthen-ware from China, tho' I have as good for Use, at Home! How Necessary is a Salt-spoon, and Sugar-Tongues for my Tea! In short, these and the like

y

as

at

H

B

h

m

tì

ir

CI

y

fe

n

S

f

G

like Articles make up your Trade, without which you think you could not Live; and Nations are at War about it, and keep a watchful Eye upon each other for nothing so much as for Trade! Which yer brings you not one thing, your Fore-fathers did not very conveniently Want; and were they now alive, it wou'd take some time to instruct them in the Use of your NECESSARY Superfluities! And what good has Navigation done, except to encrease these Necessities, and Transport War from one Nation to another? How happy wou'd your Britain be, if there was not a Ship in the World? You wou'd then be out of fear of Invasions from your Neighbours. And what if you knew not there was any World beyond your felves? Do you want Company? You are not yet acquainted with all in your own Island. And there are Parts of the World you have not yet found out. Is there no Happiness but in Roving? You see fine Houses abroad, and you cannot Rest till you make the like at home! But what are your lofty Towers, and high embowed Arches? Can you shew me any like the Cope of Heaven, which I see continually? I need not Travel for it. And when I look to That, your Stately Buildings appear less to me, than a House a Child makes of Clay, or Cards, does to you. And I Laugh when I fee a Puff of Wind throw them down! All your Art is but to imitate Nature, and that much more faintly than a Child does Ape a Man. You fay, Custom is a second Nature.

f

How many Natures then have you made to your selves? And all These must be supply'd, as of Necessity! Hence come all your Mischiefs and Inconveniencies; no body Robbs upon the High-way for Want of Bread; but he was Born a Gentleman, and cannot Work; he must have his Bottle of Wine, and good Cloaths, and Mony in his Pocket, to keep good Company! All this comes from your fecond Nature! This makes a Child grudge the Life of his Father, that he may have his Estate. And wou'd you have us gather Riches, to put this Temptation in the way of our Children, and may be to cut our Throats for them, as is feen among you? And these are of no Use to the Nature which God has given us. He made Man Perfelt, but they have found many Inventions to make themselves Miserable! We teach our Children to Hunt for their daily Food, as we do; and they Love and Serve us. No Hottentote was ever yet Afraid or Jealous of his Son, We have no Graneries, nor do we mistrust Providence, which provides for the Beasts and Fowl who have no Store-bouses; and we think our selves better than they, and that God will Provide for us too. We trust him with our Lives, and ask no more than our Food from Day to Day. But you Christians who boast much of your Faith in Him, will not trust him further than you can See him, as the Saying is. How do you Twist and Screw your Conscience when it goes Athwart your Gain? You serve God no further than He can agree

agree with Mammon, though you Preach that no Man can serve these two Masters! If this be true, how Happy are we Hottentotes who have no Mammon! That Devil cannot come where Men live according to the State of Nature. But He is a greater Prince, and Rivals God more amongst you, than all the other Devils of Hell! For you make a God of your Belly, of your Pride, Lusts, and Pleasures, and these cannot be supported without Mammon. How many Gods has this second Nature, the Customs and Habits you have Contracted, Created to you? Yet you plead Nature as an Excuse, it is Nature prompts you! Whereas every one of these Desires which hurry you out of your Reason and Religion, are unknown to Nature, and are merely your own Inventions, which by Custom you have made a second Nature to you, and now you cry you cannot help it !

(18.) Hig. You Hottentotes live like Hoad. Sheafts in a Common. None has any Property but in the Mouthful of Grass he Eats, which another has not Snapt up before him.

Hott. And is not that as well as you Beasts in a Park, who are Hedged in, that you may be more easily catch'd, and Knock'd o'th' Head at your Governors Pleasure?

Hig. ? Have we not Property at least in

Hoad. Sour Wives and Children?

Hot. Nature teaches even Birds and Beafts

to take Care of their Toung. But that no longer that till they can take Care of Themselves. And for Wives, Nature knows no such thing, as for a Man to engross a Woman to himself, it is an Injury to any other Man who has a Mind to her. It is like Paling in a Park out of the Common, and Infraction upon the common Good. And tho' a Man hate his Wife, and she him; yet they must live together, like Dogs and Cats, and neither of them at Liberty to choose where they like better. I am sure this is against all the Laws of Nature, which would never thus confine it self.

Hoad. But suppose a Company of Men should agree thus to confine themselves, and should

think it for their Good?

S

0

e

S

r

r

Hott. To confine themselves, do you say? You mean to exclude others. For that is the End of all Combinations of Men, let it be for what Purposes soever. As to erect themselves into Societies, to give to any a Property in their Goods, or in their Wives; all this is Exclusive of others. And is a plain Encroachment upon the Law of Nature, which has left all things in Common to all Men. And therefore they who would Engross to themselves, are publick Enemies, and Rebels to the Law of Nature, and ought to be treated as such, by all who love the glorious Liberty and Prerogative of Humane Nature, in which only we are Free-born; for after Laws and Society come in, all under it are Born Slaves, that is, under the absolute Dominion of what you call the

the Legislature in every Society: And whether that be in the Hands of One or more, it is all the same as to the Destruction of Liberty; for what is it to me whether I am Hanged by the Command of one Man, or of Five Hundred? Nay, the more that have Power over my Life, it is the worse for me, and my Liberty more in Danger. It is Senseless to call this Liberty; but still more so, to say it is Distated by the Law of Nature, for it is in downright Opposition to Nature, and a Contradiction to that Liberty which it gives.

(19.) Hig. Indeed, Mr. Hoadly, I think you are worsted as to your State of Nature. You can never make Government arise out of it. You had better come to my Scheme of Divine Institution. This is the only Foundation upon which Government can stand. There must be an Authority Superior to Man, to Erect Government; and from whence the Obligation to it, as to Conscience, must slow.

Hoad. So, so, You take Part with the Hottentote against me! But I think your Scheme less Tenable than even His. For you give a Divine Authority to Government, yet make Humane Authority Superior to it; Nay, even Chance, the Loss of a Battle or so; Nay the most damnable Wickedness of Treason, Treachery, and Robbery, to Extinguish all the Right it has!

(20.) Hott.

T

I

th

gi

no

W

in

771

B

al

an

be

Pa

W

T

M

to

th

y

y

le

(

(20.) Hott. I see no likelihood that you Two will agree. But before I take leave, I desire to be Heard one Word in behalf of the Constitution of my Country, which may give you some Light in this Dispute.

Hoad. Your Constitution! Why, you have none at all. Can there be any Constitution

where there is no Government?

Hott. Sir, We have Government.

Hoad. How! Have you not been Arguing all this while as if you had no Govern-

ment? Have you been Bantering us?

Hott. Gentlemen, I alk your Pardon-But it is even fo. I was willing to hear all you could fay upon the Natural State, and finding you thought us Hottentotes to be in that Condition, I therefore Acted the Part as well as I cou'd. But I affure you we have Government, and that Kingly too. There are feveral Kingdoms among us, and Mr. Hoadly, you must go somewhere else to find an Example of your Independent State of Nature.

Hoad. Then I am finely Cheated! I thought my felf secure of you Hottentotes for my Independent State. But what are you? What Account do you give us of

your Country?

Hott. We are known by the Name of Cafri, which in our Language fignifies Lawless, not that we are without Government (as you Fancy) but without Laws as Checks

upon our Kings, who determine all our Controversies as they think sit. Our Country is called Cafraria, and divided into many Colinies or Kingdoms, which extend over a great Part of Africa about Six Hundred Miles. The most Barbarous fort of us are those about the Cape of Good Hope, who only are known to the English, who call in there in their Voyages to the East Indies. But we have no Commerce with you, fo you know little of us. But you give us the Name of Hottentotes, from the Word Hottentote, which we Repeat often in our Dances every New Moon. And you do but Guess at our Religion or Government, which because you know not, you Fancy we have none.

CVO

tl

tı

V

u

al

Se

V

bo

T

in

of

fe

oi

M

w

fa

We have not such Stately Edifices as you in England, but we have Huts and Houses which serve us for all the Conveniencies of Life that we want; but we Build them not so Fine as to be afraid to make use of them, and live in the worst Part to save the Best. Our Food is Plain and Natural, and adapted to our Stomachs, not our Stomachs to our Meat. Whence we have no Surfeits, and those Diseases are unknown to us which fill your Bills of Mortality; and we live Healthy and Strong to an bundred Tears Generally, many to one bundred and twenty, or one bundred and forty, and are Astive and Robust in our Bodies,

Our Kings have frequent Wars with each other.

y

r

d

e

0

1

-

١,

e

d

r

it

h

e

u

s

f

n

e

0

-

r

e

1

•

other. And we generally Sell, some eat their Captives. So that we are not in that Happy State of Nature I have described, and which is not to be found upon the Face of the Earth. I painted it more according to my own Fancy than true Nature, which is a more furious and ungovernable thing than to be kept within any Bounds, unlefs Restrain'd by the Yoke of Government. And they who would throw off this Poke are called in your Scriptures Sons of Belial; which Word fignifies Literally, without Toke or Restraint. And a Nation of these would foon make themselves an Aceldama, while there was but Two Men left. For it is Natural to every Man to affect a Superiority over another, and as Natural to Resist it. We see this in Common Conversation, how uneasy it is to bear Contradiction, though about a Notion only, of no manner of Consequence! It is like Quarrelling about the Game, though you Play for Nothing! There is a Natural Pride, which hates to be overcome! How then should Men Agree about Meum and Tuum, and real Interest! This will Separate Friends, and turn them into Enemies. And we have these Grounds of Quarrel among us, for we have our different Interests, and Property in our Goods; our Wives and Children, for we too have Marriage among us. If I kill a Deer, I will not fuffer another to take it from me; far less to take my Wife or Child. For there D 2

there is nothing wherein there is a more Natural Rivalship than about a Woman. Hardly Two Men could agree in this, if there were but Two Men and Two Women in the World. And if there were not some Authority to make every Man's Wife his Property and his Right, what could Restrain the Violence of Mankind in this Rivalship? One Fine Woman might fet a Nation by the Ears. I am fure Nature could never decide it, for every one would Plead his own Nature. And it is the like in all other Disputes concerning Right and Property. My little Hut is as much my Castle, that is, my Right and Protection, as your Great House; and I have as much Right to Defend it. A Bird will Defend its Nest, and a Fox his Hole. Even they could not Live without Property. Nor could their Property be any Property to them, or give them any Right; if they were as Cunning to Distinguish as Men, and Plead the equal Right of Nature to all; which could not be taken away or Forfeited by a Chance, by one Man's lighting first upon any thing: And Government would be as Necessary to them as to us, if they had the fame Ambition and Designs upon one another as Men have. Therefore what I urged before of the Benefit of Mens living as Harmless with one another in the State of Nature, as Beasts do, was all a Sophism, and took not in the whole Case; for there are other Ingredients

t all a a t

I plas a N

v

(

n

Po

b

h

ai

al

tl

re

d-

re

ie

0-

n

3

y

er is

0-

r-

e,

ır

bt

7,

ot

ir

je g

al

ot

e,

0

1-

n

of

h

5

t

5

which make the Case of Men and Beasts differ vastly.

(21.) Besides, Nature has not made Beasts capable of Government. Yet there is an Instinet in them which leads them to an Image of it. There is a Dux Gregis among Cattle, who has the Ascendent over the rest, and they follow him. There is a Master-Bee in every Hive, bigger then the others, and whose Apartment is four times as large as any of their Cells. Who never goes out to Work, but is Served by all the Rest. Who is their Principle of Unity, and when Dead, they all forfake the Hive and difperse, their Government is dissolved; they leave their Combs and their Honey behind, as if gather'd only for the Use of their Sovereign. Upon a Swarm, one who had a Mind to try the Experiment, caught the Master-Bee, and carry'd it away; upon which, the whole Swarm immediately difpersed, all Flying up and down, as if in Quest of their Leader: Then the Gentleman took the Master-Bee, and having first pull'd off its Wings, laid it on the Corner of a Grass-plat, at a Distance from them, but within their Hearing; as foon as they heard its Voice, they all straight flew to it, and lighting on the Ground, crept round and round it, Encircling it, till it was in the Center of them all, and none offer'd D 3

to Fly away from it. The Gentleman then took it from them again, and placed it in another Corner of the Grass-plat, and they did the same again. And having repeated this several times, he at last Killed it amongst them: Upon which, they kept their Stations round the dead Body; and the Gentleman could not force them from the Place, till he had taken their dead Governor quite away, that they knew not where to find the Body. So much more Perfect is this Image of Government which Nature has Planted in these Animals, than what Belial has left amongst Us. For these know no Distinction or Reserves in their Obedience.

(22.) Hoad. That is, because they are Beasts — And such are all who Obey without Reserve, and Tamely give up their natu-

ral Rights and Freedom.

Hott. If they do not Tamely, they must do it by Force. For let them Struggle on, till one Half of them is Destroyed by the other, they will still find themselves just in the same State as when they began, that is, under the Absolute Dominion of Some or Other; and whether their Deliverers will prove better Governors than those they Disposses, is a Hazard, and seldom seen in the World. So that, as I said before, the whole Contest is only about the Names of their Governor or Governors; for change Mankind round, you will find them much alike.

n

n

y

r

e

e

e

f

e

0

e

t

alike, all desirous of Power, and that Abfolute in Themselves, though they will not allow it in any Others. And this is the Humour, or Nature (if you please to call it so) of States and Parliaments, as well as of Kings and Princes. It is Mankind still, and they cannot alter their Nature. So that the whole Matter in Debate comes to this, whether it is better for the Community to sit down Quiet and Contented with what Gowernment they have, rather than feek to mend it by changing the Persons? Especially taking in this Consideration, That every new Experiment of this Sort, will cost more Lives, and Descruction of Liberty and Property, than the worst Governors ever were in the World could find in their Hearts to Inflict, or indeed is in their Power; for if a Prince should Command one Half of the People to Massacre the other, he could not expect to be Obey'd, but rather Deposed by both Sides: For Nature will Rebel against Principles. And this is an Awe upon the most absolute Monarchs, infomuch that whatever we may suppose their Will to be (which cannot be to Destroy their People, unless they are so fark Mad as to wish their own Destruction) yet no Example of it has yet appear'd fince the Beginning of the World. But many and many, of People who have Ruined and Destroyed their Country, in their Contest for Liberty, till they left the smallest Part remaining to Enjoy D 4

Enjoy it: And these still under the same Necessity of changing again, and for ever, while the Government is in the Hands of Men.

(23.) Hig. I must here join with the Hottentote against you, Mr. Hoadly. For he is come in exactly to my Scheme, that is, to Submit to every Government in Possession. For this only can save us from these unavoidable Convulsions which Accompany eve-

ry Change of Government.

Hott. You say well, Mr. Higden, if this would cure it. But consider, That every Government pretends to some Right or other, I mean a Right besides the bare Posfession. This is an universal Notion, implanted in all Mankind; and to go against it, is to alter the Nature of Man. You cannot find a Government ever was in the World which did not set up some Right besides Possession. But in Hereditary Governments, it is Apparent. Therefore we must find a way to make this Permanent, and to prevent Usurpations upon it. And the greatest Security in these fort of Governments (as indeed in all Others) is to make them Indefeasible, which is, That no unjust Dispossession of them shall Extinguish their Right; this Arms Mankind against the Usurper for ever whilst the Right remains. And this is a greater Terror to Usurpation, than the Hazard of getting into Possession; which

of

e

S,

n.

is

y

f-

1-

t,

1-

e

t

-

e

b

-

0

0

b

e

.

,

which is often done at once, or by a Trick, always by Fraud and Injustice. And if this should give Right, it would be an Encouragement to perpetual Usurpations, a Reward instead of a Punishment. Who wou'd not venture to Leap into a Throne, that Secured him for ever? Besides the natural Abhorrence of the Notion, That Wickedness, by arriving at its Height, becomes Just and Right! Your Apostle says, that Sin when it is Perfected bringeth forth Death; but you fay, it bringeth forth Righteousness, and acquires a Divine Commission! The Act of Usurpation, you own, is a Sin, and ought to be Repented of: Can then my Sin take away the Right of another? And does not Repentance oblige to Restitution? And can it be Conscience to Fight against that Restitution? Is it a Christian Principle that Success gives Right? Is it Providence? Then Christ must give Place to Makomet, and both to us Pagans. And is there not the same Providence in all Robbery? But is Robbery a Sin? And yet is it Just and Good to Detain what I have Robbed from the right Owners? Or is their Right Extinguished by my getting into Possession? If so, Right is but a Chance, and the same thing may be Right and Wrong Twenty Times a Day! And what need then your Courts of Juflice? Cross and Pile is the most equal Decision! Or let the Strongest take all! Let every one get what he can, and keep what

E

al

b

tl

pe

01

m

W

tł

R

P

H

th

fo

Se

m

of

01

01

C

E

ni

tl

H

o

tl

what he has got! This you call the Law of Nature, and think us Miserable because we have no other Law. And yet is it not the very same with your Principle of Possession? But our Nature teaches us better things. And much Learning has made you Mad! Ask any Man of Nature in the World, if he faw one Man Robbing another, whether he ought not to affift the Injured? Yes, say you, before the Robbery is Perfected; but have a Care ____ If the Robber has got the Possession, he has gained the Right too; and you are obliged then in Conscience to stand by Him as the Rightful Owner; and to Fight against the former Possessor, if he should seek to recover what he (for Want of your Learning) thinks still to be his Right; and if he should raise the Hue and Cry against the Robber, you ought to stop the Pursuit, and Cry out Possession! Possession! Gentlemen you know not the Prerogative of Posseffion! It is true he is a Robber, but Success has given him the Right! And this is Necessary for the Peace of the World. that there should be an End of Disputes! Would this be an Encouragement, or a Terror to Robbery? And so of Usurping a Crown. Your Remedy is worse than the Disease. You take away the Punishment that ought to follow Usurpation, to Deter Men the more from it! And this, you think, will make fewer Usurpations! That is, the more Easy

W

e

it

f

-

e

e

-

e

-

-

S

-

S

t

-

f

t

,

-

S

.

t

Easy a thing is, it is the Harder to come at it! This is your Logick! But I like better to keep my own Natural Notions, that Right is Right, and ought to be Supported; and Wrong is always Wrong, and ought to be Pursued as the publick Enemy; and the longer it Continues, it is the Worse, and still more and more Wrong; and no Prescription can take away Right, or alter the Nature of Right and Wrong. And this Rule, Sir, I humbly Conceive, would keep Peace and Quietness, and Justice too, more in the World, than your making Success the Standart of Good and Evil, which is indeed making them Both the same thing!

(24.) Hoad. You are in the Right, Mr. Hottentote, and an Honest Whig in this, for we detest Mr. Higden's Principle of Pofsession as much as you do. We hate any Usurpation, how Prosperous soever, upon the Rights and Liberties of Mankind. And the more Prosperous, it is the greater Enflaving of the World. And to tell us that we ought not to turn Wickedness and Injustice out of Possession, is to Subscribe to all the Conquest of Satan, and his Emissaries upon Earth: Nay, to adopt them into the Ministers of God, and His Vice-Gerents; and that for Usurping upon those whom Mr. Higden owns to be the true Vice-Gerents of God, and Guards with Irrefiftibility, as the Ordinance of God, upon Pain of Damnation!

I

NHU

1

a

k

I li

Se

to

to

71

f

t.l

a

a

nation! Yet Rewards the Resistance of them (if it Succeeds) with the same Divine Right, now transferred to them, who were the Hour before the Ministers of the Devil, in Resisting their lawful Soveraign, and deserved the Gallows, if they had missed the Throne! And who, he thinks, will still be Damned for this, without Repentance, but yet that they are not bound to make Restitution! for that their Damnable Sin has quite Extinguished the former Divine Right of their Injur'd Prince (whom they have Unjustly and Wickedly DISPOSSES-SED, against all the Laws of God and Man) which now accrues to Them, by their Rebellion having taken its full Effect! And which he owns had not been fo great a Sin, if it had not Succeeded so far as to gain Possession. Yet this Possession, and this only, now conveys the Divine Right! That is, the Greater the Sin, the Nearer it brings us to Divine Right! This comes upon you, Mr. Higden, for your vain Attempt, to Reconcile Divine Right and Usurpation together. But we who place the Power in the People, think it no Usurpation to Dispossess any Prince we do not like, and to put whom we please in his Room. But if we thought any Government to be Usurpation, we would not Ohey it, but think our felves, obliged to overthrow it whenever we could. Thus we make our felves Easy, and can never go Wrong, while we Efteem

Esteem the Voice of the People to be the Voice of God.

(25.) Hig. Do you think it so now, or

fince Dr. Sacheverell's Tryal?

n

e,

11

-

e

11

,

e

n

e

y 5-

d

y .

at

0

is

at

S

ı,

0

)-

n

f-

to

ıt

r-

k

1-

es

re

m

Hoad. No. We except your High-Church MOBBS, they are the Devil! But by the People we mean only our selves, the True Peaceable and Moderate Men! And when we raise Mobbs, it is always for a Good End, to promote Peace and Quietness, Re-

ligion and Good Government!

Hig. Yours is a Senseless, Noisy, Party-Driving, Mischief-making, Good for Nothing MOBB! — Ours is a Mobb of Sense and Principles, a Self-denying MOBB! They Rise up against their Flatterers, you sneaking Whigs, who wou'd fet them above Kings and Parliaments, and make them believe that they are the Original and last Refort of Government! But we have taught them better, That no fuch thing belongs to Them, that they were Born to be Subjest, and requir'd by God to pay Obedience to their lawful Rulers, as His own Ordinance, upon Pain of Damnation; therefore that you wou'd cheat them out of their Souls, as well as their Lives and all Peace and Settlement in the World, by prompting them to Rebel and Murder one another to the End of the Chapter, for their Liberty, to do the same again, and again, as often as any Defigning Knave has a Mind

Mind to set them on Work for his own Advancement, and Wade to the Crown thro' an Ocean of their Blood! And this is the only End for which you Coax and Sooth them and tell them of their Power! Therefore they Despise YOU, and join with US, who Deal Honestly by them, and tell them the Truth, which they always find to be so, and for their own Advantage, both in Soul and Body, both Here and Hereaster. We have dissolved their Senses, to prefer Government to Anarchy, Peace to War, and a Conscientious Submission to a lawless Liberty.

Hoad. Ours is a good Protestant Mobb. Yours are filled with Papists and Jaco-

bites.

Hig. But when you had taken them, they prov'd true blue Presbyterians, and then you let them go again. Your Mobbs are all Papists, for they are all for the Depofing Doctrine, which is perfect Popery. See Two Sticks made One, or The Devil upon Dun; there you will find the good Agreement of the Papist and Presbyterians in this Point set before you in one Sheet, to be Hung up as a Picture of them both. No doubt you have in your Study the Noble Book, De Justa Abdicatione Henrici Tertii Printed, Lugduni, 1591. Ex Pracepto Superiorum. And there we find every one of the Arguments you have given us, for the Power

O w up Sa Sa

P

th

no th fly

do ou bla

as fin tic

th

yc of an

po be br

Fa W

Q

Power of the People, and for Resistance, that you seem just to have Transcrib'd it. Or else Good Wits Jump'd. It is all one whether we oppose Papist or Presbyterian upon this Head, for they are Both the Same, one the Master, the other an apt Scholar.

Hott. I know no Reason why we may not take good things from Papists. But all their Jesuitry is out-done in your High-flying Contradictory Addresses. Your Dis-

simulation is Notorious!

1

1

Hig. That is in your Opinion. But how do you Prove it? You must enter into our Hearts to know whether we Dissemble or not: Or else shew it by our Actions as we have discovered all your Horrid Dissimulations to K. Char. I. for his Preservation, and of the Church, which ended in the Destruction of both.

But I know where the Shoe pinches, you are afraid that we have got your Arms of Dissimulation and Treachery from you, and intend to Fight you with your Weapons! And if this were the Case, it ill becomes the Whigs to Object it. It only brings their own Sins to Remembrance. Clodius Accusat Machos. And if you should Fall by others Practising your own Arts, it would be Just upon you.

Quam Necis Artifices arte perire Sua.

Hoad.

f

fi

F

H

ar

m

ŕu er

CO hi

fo

te

I

ry

I

p.

tie

lia

bu

and

I

Ne

fee

do,

WI

an

Hoad. You have Dreffed a Whig up fairly — And now, Mr. Higden, you must come in for a Snack, for I will Prove you to be as Errant a Whig as my felf. In your Defence of the View of the English Constitution, &c.

Hig. Hold Sir, I am not answerable for that. That was wrote by Dr. Higden, and though I be the same Man, yet we are

not of the same Mind.

Hoad. Then let Dr. Higden appear, and fee how you two agree.

Enter Dr. Higden.

(26.) Dr. Hig. I hope it may be Lawful

in me to correct my own Mistakes.

Hoad. Yes. When you own them to be fuch. Otherwise it is but Dodging and Contradicting your felf. The Natural Born Subject, in his Letter to you, says-

Dr. Hig. Name not that Book, Sir, for

I have answer'd it already.

Hoad. Yes! As Rats answer Books, by Nibbling at some Corner of the Leaves. You Snap at some Circumstantials of no Consequence to the Question in hand, and there you Triumph; but you wisely avoid all his Arguments, and leave them still a full Answer to your Defence. You know I am no Friend to that Author, and I can anfwer him in my own way. But I must fay it, That he is Unanswerable by you, upon the Principles you have laid down.

Dr. Hig. What are those Principles? Come, fince I must, I will Argue them with you.

Hoad. In his Sect. III. N. 12. p. 73, 74. He charges you with placing the whole Legislative Authority in the King, and in Him alone. And quotes your View full

and Express upon the Point.

Dr. Hig. I have said nothing to that in my Defence, I saw that Mr. Highen had run himself a Ground there. And I have endeavoured to bring him off as well as I could, for I saw what would come upon him for that High Tory Principle. Therefore I obviated it in the very first Sentence of the Preface to my Defence, where I make the Consent of the States Necessary to the just Possession of the Throne. And I carry the same on through my Book, as p. 67. 103. Oc. where I put the Legislative in the King and two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Hig. When I wrote the View I was but just come out of the High-string way, and could not depart from it all at once. I thought to have Reconciled it with my New Principles, that my Change might seem the less; but now I find it will not do, therefore I have gone from it, and wisely altered the State of the Question, and so given the Slip to all my Opponents!

I thank the Doctor for this. It is never too late to Mend.

1

F

GI

CC

h

01 al

an

as

D

A

th

po

K

an

Co

fer

up

ty

at

ve

fel

mi

th

(27.) Dr. Hig. This was Necessary for me, to get over the odious Instance of Oliver Cromwell, with which I was Plagued. For I have found out at last, as I say, p. 107. "That Oliver had not the Consent " of the three Estates of the Realm, for " his Protectorship; Two of the three E-" states, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-" ral, having been long before laid afide, " and it was no better than a Mock-repre-" sentation of the third Estate, the Base and Ignominious Tools of his Ambition, " with the help of his Fanatick Army, " that made him Protector.

Hoad. But had he not the Supreme Power, by whatever means came he by it? And you say p. 60. of this same Defence, "That " the Legislative Authority is Essential to " the Supreme Authority and inseparable " from it, fince no Power that is less than " the Sovereign Power can give Laws to " a Community. " So that here you make Supreme, Soveraign, and Legislative the same thing. And that Oliver did give Laws to the Community you cannot deny. Therefore by your own Principles he was Soveraign, Supreme, and had the Legislative Authority. If you fay, he had it not de jure, though in Fact he did exercise it, there is an End of your whole Hypothelis.

leave to look back upon all the Steps by which any Usurper mounts the Throne, and if they find any of them to be Illegal, not to allow such a de Facto Government. For it is impossible any should Usurp the Government without breaking through the Laws. And this will make an end of all your de Facto Kings at a Blow. For you will find no King to be de Facto, by this Rule, but the de Jure King, who only comes to the Crown according to Law. So here you have cut the Grass under your own Feet, and overthrown your whole Book all at once.

r

f

).

t

r

1,

1,

-

d

at

0

e

n

0

e

ie

0

-

16

le

t,

S

We Whigs fay, I have often Preached and Printed it, That Parliaments as well as Kings are Accountable to the People, as Deriving their Authority from the People. And therefore that as Parliaments, being the Representatives of the People, may Depose Kings, so the People may Depose both Kings and Parliaments. And though King and the two Houses of Parliament are the Constitution, the People have thought fit to fet up, yet that the People are not so tyed up to this, but that in Cases of Extremity they may take other Methods. Thus at the Revolution the People made a Convention, and that Convention after turned it self into a Parliament, to restore the Primitive Constitution. And you would overthrow all this, and make all their Acts Nullities. E 2

Nullities, because all the Forms of Law were not, could not be observed, if we would have a Revolution.

Dr. Hig. Do not put that upon me, Sir, I am heartily for the Revolution, I have Complied with it, Sworn to it, and Wrote in Defence of it better than any Man of the Age, and my Work is admired and hugged by every Body.

Hoad. Let them Admire it who will. But I charge it upon you, that it is levelled directly at the Revolution. He is Blind

that does not fee it.

Dr. Hig. I was in Distress indeed to get rid of Oliver and his Laws. And I could find no other way, but that Maxim which I set down, p. 106. That a Law cannot be made without a King, or Queen.

Hoad. And what King or Queen did call our Convention? And did they make no Laws? Did they not Dispose of the Crown? And we say Rightfully, by Power derived

from the People.

Dr. Hig. But Oliver had not the three Estates with him. The two First were laid

aside long before. p. 107.

Hoad. Then it was not he who laid them aside. But the First of the Three was laid aside in Scotland, before their Convention or Meeting of Estates was turned into a Parliament. Are all their Laws then Nullities that have been made since?

Dr.

t

i

Ċ

i

a

110

th

fic

W

"

"

66

66

66

Ti

th

it

tin

fti.

Dr. Hig. But several Attainted Persons sat in Oliver's Parliament. And I have shewed, p. 72. that none such ought to sit till their Attainders were Reversed by Ast of Parliament.

Hoad. The same Objection was made at the Revolution. So that your Tail is still in the Well. But we get over all this easily. For these are but Niceties, and the Original Power of the People solves all. But you High-Flyers who talk of Divine Right in the King, and make the Parliament but a Creature of His, and to Derive all their Authority from the Crown, you, I say, can never get over it.

It was this Notion made Charles II. take the Title of King before he was in Posses-

fion.

?

?

1

f

r

S

Dr. Hig. I have answered that p. 118. where I say, "As for the Case of King "Charles II. though he was not in Posses" sion, yet there was no King in Posses" sion against him; and therefore he did, "what Edward IV. durst not, assume the Regal Title before he was in Possession.

Hoad. Therefore if Oliver had taken the Title of King, as he was once about it, then Charles II. durft not have Assumed it! Indeed, Doctor, you are very Diverting.

Dr. Hig. But my strongest Argument is still behind, which you will find p. 104.

"That Oliver's Acts Sunk of themselves

es without a Repeal.

Hoad. So did the Ads of Henry VI. after the had dispossessed Edward IV. and are not put in our Statute Book. There are none

there after his 39th Year.

Dr. Hig. But why did any of the Acts of Kings de Facto stand? For this is my whole Foundation why these Kings de Facto were likewise de Jure, because their Acts were suffered to stand in the Reigns of Kings de Jure,

(28.) Hoad. But did the Acts of Parliament in the Reigns of Kings de Jure own these Kings de Facto to be likewise

de Jure?

Dr. Hig. No. As I have fully shewed, p. 75. They were always called Kings in Deed and not of Right. But I have Proved by the Consequence of their Ass being suffered to stand, that they were of Right, and so owned by the Kings de Jure.

Hoad. What? Against their own Express

Words, that they were not of Right!

Dr. Hig. Yes, by the Consequence of let-

ting their Laws stand.

Hoad. I love a Man that would Disprove Fast by Consequences! But did Kings de Jure confirm any of the Asts of Kings de Fasto, as not having sufficient Authority?

Dr.

H

a

aR

7

tl

ST A

y

to

w y

71

fi

h

h

61

"

64

I

Dr. Hig. Yes, The Title of the Ast I Edw. IV. is, Which Asts done by the three Henries should continue good, and which not. And the Ast calls them Pretended Kings, and not of Right. And Confirms such Asts as was thought fitting, to be of like Force and Effest as if made by any King Lawfully Reigning, and obtaining the Crown by Just Title. Thus the Natural Born Subject quotes this Ast against me, p. 40. But I have got a Distinction for him, and say, p. 70. That these Asts Consirmed were not Publick Asts, only a few Private Asts which were Consirmed for private Reasons.

r

t

S

y

!-

S

e

n

f

S

.

S

Hoad. So Private, Doctor, that I believe you do not know them. And it is hard to Guess any other Reason, but that they wanted sufficient Authority before. But can you give an Instance of any Ast of Parliament under a de Jure King that was Confirmed for want of sufficient Authority? For

here the Cause seems to Pinch.

(29.) Dr. Hig. The N. B. Pinches me with this. And I have got an Instance for him, p. 70. viz. "The Acts made 12 Car. II. "because that Parliament was not called "by the King's Writs, were all Enumerated and Confirmed in an Act passed 13 "Car. II. chap. 7.

Hoad. This was to remedy an Essential Desect in that Parliament. Not for any Doubt in the Right of the King, which

was the Point betwixt you and N. B. and the Reason given for Confirming the Acts of Usurpers. Your Dispute was about the Right of the Prince, not the Constitution of a Parliament. You were Merry, Doctor, when you wrote this. It was too severe a Satyr upon an Old Bird, to think to Catch him with such Chaff. And you needed not have fo Insulted him upon it as to say, " The " Natural Born Subject, with great Affu-" rance, asks me, Can you give one single "Instance out of all our Records of any " Act of Parliament made by a Rightful King that ever was Confirmed for Want " of sufficient Authority? Here's one Instance for him, and a Famous one; and he may find another 13 Car. ii. chap. 13." Thus you, Sir. But you should have quoted the Place, it is. p. 49. of N. B. where it is plain that by Want of Sufficient Authority, he meant, of sufficient Authority in the Prince, and he explains what he means by that, viz. That he be a King de Jure, and not only de Facto. For the very next Words to what you Quote are these, "This shews " you the Difference. And the whole Dif" pute shews, that there was a Difference " made betwixt de Jure and de Facto." Were any Judicial Proceedings in the " Reigns of Kings de Jure ever Confirmed, " or Titles of Honour granted by them, or " any other Regal Act? Here the Cause " Pinches. And till you can shew this, " you

"

fi

ſ

t

" you cannot fay, as you do p. 8. and p. " 23. That Kings de Jure own the Au-" thority of Kings de Facto in as ample a " manner as of Kings de Jure, and of e-" qual Authority with themselves, or any of " their Progenitors of undoubted Right. How " can this be faid? When we fee that Kings " de Jure have Annulled some, and Con-" firmed other Acts of Kings de Facto, but " never either of these was done to any " Act of a King de Jure." These are his Words. And if you had Quoted them, or Named the Page where the Reader might have easily found it, I believe there is not another Man of Sense in Britain, besides your felf, could have mistaken his Meaning! So that N. B. still calls for an Instance of any AEt of a King de Jure, that was Confirmed afterwards for want of sufficient Authority in the Prince, or for his not being a King de Jure. And your Famous Instance of King Charles II. is Instantia Famosa indeed in the present Case, that is, no-thing at all to the Purpose. And for the other Instance you Name, but do not tell, of 12 Car. II. chap. 13. look it who will (for I have not the Statute Book by me) N. B. Ventures, with the great Assurance you represent him, to put the Issue upon it, That there is no Confirmation there of any Act of that King, for want of a Right Title in the King. If it be for any other Defect, it concerns not our present Dispute. And

And if it had been to your Purpose, I believe you would not have grudged to tell us what it was.

Dr. Hig. I was but Playing with him, to see if he would take Notice of such a Slip — But I still Insist, that Kings de Jure Suffering the Laws of Kings de Facto to fland, does imply that they owned the Legislative Authority of fuch Kings de Facto, and Consequently that they were de Fure.

(30.) Hoad. To prevent which Consequence or Implication, they tell expressly that they were not de Jure, and that they did not own them as such. But you will not believe them, nor their Acts of Parliament fo Declaring! And they might have had Reasons for letting the Laws of de Facto Kings stand, which we do not know. But Two are obvious, either were a Compromise was made with him in Possession, or where it might redound to the Dishonour of the King de Jure or his Family. Now let us fee what Occasions there have been fince the Conquest for Kings de Jure to Vacate or Conform the Acts of Usurpers. I can find but Two, that of King Stephen and Henry II. and that of York and Lancaster. And in both these there was a Compromise made, which is at least an Implicite Confirmation of the Laws made during the Usurpation. Though we find that some particular

particular Laws were expresly Confirmed. But the Right of these Kings de Facto is as expresly denyed in the Acts of the Kings de Jure. There has been but one Occasion more of this Nature, from that Time to this, which was the Restoration of King Charles II. as to the Laws made during the Usurpation (as you are forced to call it) First of the Common-wealth of England, which began in 1649, Then of Oliver the Protector set up in 1653, Succeeded by his Son Richard in 1658. And so on to the Year 1660. But there was no Compromise made with these Usurpers, therefore their Publick Acts for the Common Good of the Subject were Consirmed, and the rest sell.

(31.) But it is to be Observed that none of these Consirmations were Understood to Extend to any thing that tended to the Disherison of the Crown. Therefore Hen. II. Recalled the Crown Lands which were Granted away by King Stephen, with this Reason, That the Charts of an Invader ought not to prejudice a Lawful Prince, as N. B. p. 37. has Quoted from Dr. Brady.

Dr. Hig. I have answered that in my Defence, p. 55. "That in the ancient Oath, "taken by the Kings of England at their "Coronation, the King Swears, That he "shall keep all the Lands, Honours, and "Dignities, righteous and free of the Crown of England, in all manner Holy without

" any

" any manner of Minishments, and the Rights

of the Crown, Hurt, Decay, or Loss, to

his Power shall call again into the ancient

" Estate. &c." And this, say I, p. 56. "may serve for an Answer to what is ur-

" ged by the Natural Born Subject, concer-

" ning Henry II. Revocation of King Stephen's

" Grants of Crown Lands."

Hoad. It will serve for more than that. Even for the Revocation of the Crown Lands granted ever since, and all those Rights of the Crown, which Kings have parted with, to be Called back again into the ancient Estate. Here will be a large Field for Revocations. For all the Lands of England did once belong to the Crown, and are still held of it. And the Power of Parliaments will, by this Rule, be Called back again into the ancient Estate. And what then will become of all our Liberties and Properties? Can a King's Oath dissolve Acts of Parliament? This is beyond any of the High-Flyers.

Now, Doctor, what do you think of your felf? Will you Stand by all this, rather than part with your Hypothesis? Rather than let N. B. (whom you so much despise) carry away the Victory from you? It is better to recall the Grants only of Usurpers, as Henry II. did, than, with you, to recal the Grants of all our Kings; bessides making them Perjured into the Bar-

gain.

There

th

ft

ne

tl.

ir

O:

Se

tl

i

There is another Instance to shew it was the Notion of those Times, That upon a Compromise the Laws of the Usurpers should fland, except those that were made to the Prejudice or Disherison of the Crown and Lineal Succession. For this N. B. fends you to Dr. Brady's History of the Succession of the Crown, &c. which you will find, p. 385. of his Introduction to the Old English History. When Richard Duke of York put in his Claim to the Crown by Proximity of Blood, against Henry VI. the then Pofseffor, it was objected to the Duke, that there were Acts of Parliament which Entayled the Crown to the Heirs of Hen. IV. And that the faid Acts were of Authority to Defeat any manner of Title made to any Person. To which the Duke's Answer was in these Words.

"That in trauth there been no such AEts and Tayles made by eny Parliament heretofore, as is surmised, but oonly in the Seventh Yere of King Henry the Fourth, a certain Act and Ordinance was made in a Parliament by him called, wherein he made the Reaums of England and France, amongst other, to be unto him, and to the Heirs of his Body coming, and to his four Sons, and to the Heires of their Body coming, in Manner and Fourme as it appereth in the fame Act. And if he might have obtended.

"teyned and rejoised the Corones, &c. by
"Title of Inheritance, Discent, or Succession, he neither needed or would have
desired or Maid thaim to be Granted to
him such wyse as be by the said Act,
which tacketh noo place, neither is of
eny force or effect ayenst him that is
right Inheriter of the said Corones, as it
accordeth with Gods Lawe, and all Natural Lawes; howe it be that all other
Acts and Ordinances made in the seyd
Parliament Sithen, been good and sufficient ayenst all other Persons.

And pursuant to this the Compromise was made, and Confirmed by Ast of Parliament, which you may see Rot. Parl. 39. Hen. VI. wherein are these Words relating to the Asts of Parliament and Judicial Proceedings during the Reigns of the three Henries, except what related to the Succession of the

Crown.

"And furthermore the King Ordaineth granteth and Stablisheth by the seid adwis and Authoritee that all Statutes Ordenances and Acts of Parlement—
by the which——The Heires of the Bodie of K. Harry the siste comeing were, or be Enheritable to the seid Corones and Reames——be Adnulled Repelled Revoked Dampned Cancelled Void and of noo force or effecte &c. And over this the King by the seid Advis Assent and Autoritee

I Si gt I t I c t t c I I

" Autoritee Wolle Ordeyneth Establisheth " that all other Acts and Statutes made " afore this tyme by Autoritee of eny Par-" lement not Repelled or Adnulled by like "Auctoritee or otherwise voide be in such " force effect and vertue as they were a-" fore the makeing of this Ordenance. And " that noo Letters Patents Royalx of Re-" cord nor acts Judicial made or doon afore " this tyme not Repelled Reversed ne o-" therwise void by the Lawe be prejudiced " or hurt by this present Acte. Soe alwey " if there cannot hereafter be alledged and " proved a more better and fufficient Tytle " to the defeteing of the same Acte.

This Compromise was afterwards broken by Henry VI. and Richard Duke of Tork was Slain in Battle. And therefore his Son Edward IV. might not think himself obliged to stand to this Compromise further than he thought fit, and this may be a Reason of that AEt I Edward IV. to Determine which of the Laws of the Three a Henries should stand and which not. However it cannot be faid that the Laws of the Three Henries did Stand merely upon their own Authority, without any Allowance or even Presumptive Consent of the Lawful Heirs, which you so much Ridicule, and make perfectly Needless. And say, That the Laws of Usurpers made with Consent of the States, are Valid of themselves, and have Authority

Authority to alter the Succession of the Crown, and quite Extinguilb the Right of the Dif-

possessed Prince and his Heirs.

But the Parliament of Henry VI. was of another Mind, who thought a Compromise Necessary to Confirm their Laws; and notwithstanding the long Possession of Henry VI. and his full Recognition by Parliament, and the Crown being Entailed upon him by A& of Parliament, yet declared that the Right of the true Heir by Proximity of Blood, could not be Defeated. I know you are Angry at this Parliament, for doing this, and fo am I too. There were High-Flyers in those Days, and they are alike offenfive to You and Me.

The Lords further Objected in these Words, " It is thought that the Lord of this Lond,

" must needs call to their Remembrance the

" great Oaths the which they have made to " the King, the which may be leyd to the

" faid Duc of York; and that the Lords

" may not break their Oaths.

The Duke's Answer was this, " That " no Oath being the Lawe of Man ought " to be performed, when the same leadeth " to Suppression of Truth and Right, which

" is against the Lawe of God.

This was the Doctrine of those Times. And it prevailed so far, that the Compromise before mentioned was made, in which the Acts of Henry VI. to that Time stood Good. But when Henry VI. had broke this Com-

promife?

7

fe

a

n

p

P to

b

fo th

0 th

ar

D

01

di

m

of

no th

is

ha

to th

no

T

promise, and Expelled Edward IV. tho' he lived Ten or Twelve Years afterwards, none of the Acts of Parliament made by him from that Time were thought Valid, but fell of themselves, and have no Place in our Statute-Book, as the Acts of the Commonwealth, or of Oliver have not. But if a Compromise had been made betwixt King Char. II. and these Usurpers, and the King Restored upon that Foot, perhaps their Alls might have been suffered to stand, except those that were for the Difberison of the Crown. Yet would it not have followed; that King Charles had Recognized their Right as Legislators; especially if he had openly Declared that they were not de Jure, tho' they had de Facto exercised the Supreme and Legislative Authority, as Edw. IV. did Declare. But you would prove that he did own them to be de Jure, tho he declared he did not! Your Undertaking is Magnanimous!

But, Sir, N. B. Objected to you the Commonwealth of England, as well as Oliver the Protestor; and you take no Notice but only of the latter, and put him off because he did not take the Title of King. Will that do for the Commonwealth that was before him? Or is not a Commonwealth a Government? And has it not a Legislative Authority? Are they to be laid aside too, because they did not take

the Title of King!

f

d

C

Ś

Or were they not a Commonwealth, because not Recognized by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal? Is not Holland now a Common-

wealth for the same Reason? And this is all the Reason you give against the Protestorship of Oliver. King Char. I. passed an Act of Parliament for Excluding the Bishops out of the the House of Lords in England, and he Abolished Episcopacy it felf in Scotland. Was the Government therefore Dissolved? What do you make of these Estates? They are part of our Constitution now it is true. But the Constitution may alter the Constitution. We own no Fundamental Constitution but the Power of the People. That alone is Unalterable with us. When you was a High-Flyer you put it in the Crown. But now you are come over to us, and own no Right to the Crown but what is Parliamentary; you have made your de Fa-Eto Hypothefis Stoop to that. For you own Oliver was de Facto, but object only that it was not Regularly Parliamentary, in the common Courfe, as our late happy Revolution was not, nor could be. You will dissolve all Governments in the World at this Rate, for there never was any Revolution in the World exactly by Rules before set down. But when things are come to a Settlement, then to Submit; I thought had been the Notion of your de Factoship. But you have jumbled all again, by requiring us to look back, and Examine all the Steps by which it was brought about. And this is come upon you, from your thinking your felf obliged at present to disown our Oliver, because it is not Popular. Whom yet you must own to have been Rightful and Lawful

n

J.

H

I

it

fe

T

A

P

ha

B

ha

H

ne

fo

11

ip

r-

10

)-

ne

lo

of

n-

m

er

h

it

to

at a-

n

it

n-

as

ore

-f

en

b-

ır

D,

10

ıt.

5-

ır

et

d

1

Lawful in his Turn, or else quite give up your Hypothesis. And if you will still stick to it, Remember I tell you, you will, you must join with every Oliver that shall arise, and have the same Success as he had. For by quitting your Jure Divino, and Kings having their Power from God, you have lest your self no Ground to stand upon but the Power of the People, whose Voice you must henceforth own to be the Voice of God! You have Commenced a true blue Honest Dr. Whig. I Congratulate your Conversion. Give me your Hand. Hencesorth you and I are One. And Higden and Hoadly shall be Convertible Terms.

(32.) Dr. Hig. Not so fast, Sir, — You are for Resistance, and I utterly abhor it. How then can we be One?

Hoad. Very good Friends for all that—I countenance Resistance, and you Justify it is it Succeeds. And what great Matter of Disference is here? You the Receiver, and I the Thief. We both agree to share the Plunder. Are we not then of a Piece, and of the same Party?

Dr. Hig. What you Get, I will Keep. I have been long enough on the loofing Side. But I have Sworn to do so no more. For I have henceforward subscribed my self the Humble Servant of Events. And they shall never be against me, because I will be always for them.

And p. 111. I have laid down a Maxim will fecure

fecure me in all this, viz. Protectio trabit Subjectionem, & Subjectio trabit Protectionem, which, I say, "being understood as it ought to be, of the Protection of a King, is of it self sufficient to determine the Sense of the 25 Edw. III. and to put an End to the whole Controversy.

Hoad. That is, we owe Subjection to a King no longer than till he either will not, or cannot Protect us. And the Statute of Treafons is to be Understood only of a King who give us Protection. But how then can you

Condemn the Regicides?

Dr. Hig. O, I clear that Point absolutely, p. 118. where I Quote the Lord Chief Baron Bridgeman's Words to Cook the Regicide, viz. King Charles was owned by these Men and you as King, you Charged him as King, and you Sentenced him as King, you Proceeded against

bim as King, and as yet King, &c.

Hoad. That is who had yet the Name of King, as we say, once a Captain, and ever a Captain, though his Commission be taken from him. But by your Maxim, as you understand it, there could be no Treason then Committed against him, within the Purview of the 25 Edw. III. because he was not then able to give Protection to any One, nor to Himself. And it is Protection only that draws our Obedience, as you say.

But the Remarker Quotes Moor's Reports against you, where it is said, "That Alle- giance follows the Natural Person of the

" King,

56

66

56

66

p. th

no

be

Di

Bu

dic

Re

Cre

for

ma

fon

the

for

eve

ry

Int

of all

of t

and

King, for if the King is by force driven out of his Kingdom, and another Usurps; not-withstanding this the Allegiance of the Sub-

" jest does not cease, tho' the Law does.

Dr. Hig. I pay the Remarker off for this, p. 109. And Ridicule his Natural Person of the King, as if, say I, a King de Facto had not a Natural Person.

Hoad. This was really very Ingenious! I believe the Remarker never dreamt of such a

Distinction as this!

ť

t

é

a

r

0

I

n

ü

u

f

a

n

d

d

e

d

S

e

Dr. Hig. That was only to shew my Wit! But I come upon him in good earnest for the ceasing of the Law, and shew that the Law

did not cease under Kings de Facto.

Hoad. No, nor under Oliver, except what Related to the King, and the Right of the Crown. The same Laws were Pleaded as before. And these Usurpers said, That they made no Alteration of the Law, only as to some Circumstantial things in the Manner of the Administration, which the People mended for the Better.

Dr. Hig. This Oliver comes Athwart me eyery Turn. You make him Parallel in eve-

ry thing to my Kings de Facto.

Hoad. Had not you better come over to us Intirely, and Justify the good Commonwealth of England, and Oliver, and the Rump, and all as we do, upon the Foot of the Power of the People? You Argue for the Principle, and yet are afraid to own the Consequences.

Dr. Hig. It is not Time of Day yet. But F 2 the 70 A Battle Royal, &c.

the Time may come, and there may come a

Hoad. Be not so Angry at Oliver. For he stands not a bit more in your Way, than the Parliament 39 Hen. VI. and 1 Edw. IV.

Dr. Hig. O, I have got over these cleverly, for I say in my View, p. 57. "That this "Declaration of the 39 Henry VI, as well as "the Acts of the 1 Edward IV. were Remediated and Annulled by the Act of Parlia-

" ment, when Henry VI. Recovered his

" Throne."

Hoad. You might have added, That Edward IV. was then likewise Attainted, and He, and his Heirs for ever Excluded by Ast of Parliament from Succeeding to the Crown of England. But all this makes against you, For he did Succeed notwithstanding, and all these Asts were reckoned Null and Void in themselves, as being made by an Usurper, after that Henry VI. had Dispossessed Edward IV. And therefore are not look'd upon as Laws, nor put among our Statutes, and the Ast of Parliament 1 Edward IV. stands still Good notwithstanding this Repeal.

Dr. Hig. I see not why Henry VI. was not an Usurper as much before the Compromise made with Richard Duke of York as afterwards. This seems to be an Humour in those Times, and serves our Non-jurors to

Brangle and Perplex the Caufe.

Hoad. Give me leave, Sir, to fay a Word

i

1

ſ

r

0

11

h

g

F

f

V

C

a

I

h

y

V

y

"

"

"

P

fa

f

in behalf of these Non-jurors, though I love them almost as little as you do. Henry VI. did not Usurp the Crown, but Succeeded to his Father and Grand-father who both Pofsessed it. And Richard Duke of Tork, the next Heir of that House, had Submitted, owned him as his Soveraign, Received Commissions from him, and Swore Allegiance to him. What Reason then had the most Rigid Royalist to set up the Claim of the Right Heir, till he thought fit to do it Himself? But after He did set it up, then he found Friends to Assert his Right, and even the Parliament Declared that his Title could not be Defeated, though there was an Act of Parliament which had Entayled the Crown upon the Heirs of the House of Lancaster.

Dr. Hig. I know not what Notions they had in those Days. But we know better

things now.

a

10

v.

y,

15

as

e-

ais

dnd

Et

n

u.

in

d-

p.

i.

o-

as

o-f-

n

to

d

n

(33.) Hoad. But what then becomes of your Common Usage, which you make your whole Foundation? You begin with it in your Preface, p. 1. "That it has been the "Common Usage of the Realm, after Revo-"lutions to Submit to the Princes that "were Possessed of the Throne with the "Consent of the States." This is all you Pretend to Prove. And you might have saved your whole Pains, till you had found some Body who denyed it. It was the Common

mon Usage, and could not be otherwise, else there could never have been any Revolution. And the States as well as others must Submit, before the Revolution could be Perfected. But then Common Usage will go for one Revolution as well as another. And there have been Anti-Revolutions. When you come to be a right Whig, you will despise this Argument of Common Usage, for it has always gone on the fide of Wickedness and Vice, more than of Virtue and Truth. What Iniquity may not be Justified by Common Usage?

(34.) Dr. Hig. That is all the Rule I know for Government. For as I fay in my Preface p. 6. " Could it be Proved that a " particular Model of Government and Rule " of Succession to it, had been Instituted " of God, as a Law to Mankind, I should " think my felf not only obliged to Submit to " it, but obliged to Submit to no other."

Hoad. Now you go beyond the Remarker, the N. B. and all the High-Flying, Tantivy, Jure-Divino-Men that ever I heard of. You will always be running from one Extreme to another. You have no Moderation in you. For though these say, That Government was first Instituted of God, and if Government, then fure some Particular Model or other of it, for there can be no Government but in some Model; And that this Model was a Law to Mankind, who could

d

11

ń

TLd

could not alter the Institution of God; That this Model was Monarchy, for that there was no other Model in the World for many Thousand Years after the Creation; And that the Succession of this Model was Established in the Primogeniture. Yet after all this they fay, That when this Model is broken, either by the Usurpation of one King upon another, or by quite altering the Model into that of a Commonwealth of whatever fort; yet that from the Necessity of Government; and the Obligation God has laid upon Us of Submitting to it, We ought to Submit to such a Government, where there is no Competition as to Right, for that the Possessor has the Right against all who Claim not by a better Right. Therefore your Saying, That if God appointed a Model at first, you would think your self obliged to Submit to no other, is Out-Flying all the High-Flyers in the World!

But if this be your Mind, good Sir, help me against the Rebearsal who has Persecuted me upon this Point, and pretends to shew the Institution of Government in Adam, and the Deduction of it all along from that Time. In answer to whom I have been forced to write a huge long Book against the Patriarchal Scheme, and p. 148. to suppose that Adam might have been an Usurper, that is, upon the original Rights and Liberties of the People. And you are obliged to help me in this Case, otherwise your

Scheme, as well as mine, will come to the Ground.

Dr. Hig. You should not have minded him, as I served N. B. He brought several Instances out of Scripture to Puzzle me, as of David and Absalom, Joash and Athaliah, which would have quite Ruined my de Facto Scheme. But I was even with him, for I put in the Contents of my Chap. vii. That my Scheme was not contrary to the Holy Scriptures, which will do well enough with the Generality of Readers, who satisfy themselves with the Contents, and suppose all that is there is Proved; especially from a Man of my Exactness. But I doubt not N. B. has been Peeping into that Chapter. And there I have catched him, for there is not one single Word as to these his Objections. I have sent him on an April Errand!

W—r first. I tell him in my Preface, p. 10, 11. That I deal little with him, because he Wanders so long from the Question, and sometimes looses sight of it for many Pages together. By this I mean his Discourse about the Constitution, which employs the first Section of his Book, shewing what the Constitution is, how it was formerly, and how it has varied from time to time in its Current, Custom, and Usage, to what it is at this Day, and which is the

the Original, the Fountain, and unalterable CONSTITUTION.

Hoad. Was this Wandring from the Question? You called your Book a View of the Engligsb Constitution, and your whole Argument runs upon the Constitution, yet you no where tell us what it is, but suppose it to be indeed, you know not what. Therefore his Method was Right, and keeping the Question close in Sight all the Way. I believe you thought it too close, and found no other way to Answer it, but this slight Put off. And I must tell you that every body faw through this wilful Defett of yours, to Divert and Amuse us with Constitution, Constitution; but never to enter into the Point, whence it came, or what Certain thing it was. For as to the Derivative Power of either, or both Houses of Parliament, it has varied greatly, and is not now the same it was in former Times. And therefore your telling long Stories of the Custom and Usage of Parliaments in old Times (which prove all against you, as it has happened) is indeed loofing Sight of the Question, and not for some Pages together, but it is the Whole of your Book, which Wanders all the way from the Point. For what is it to us what was done long ago, if it be not Agreeable to our Laws and Constitution now? And whoever would make the Custom and Usage then a Standard for what is to be done now, would run himfelf

felf into many Inconveniencies, perhaps into Treason. Therefore there is no way but to come to the Original Constitution which altereth not. We place it, next under Gad, in the People; Others (as you once) in the Prince. To which if you still adhere, there is an End of all you have faid. But if you make the Parliament a Power Superior to, or Co-Ordinate with the King, that he is no King without their Confent, as you do now in your Defence, then you cannot stop short of the Power of the People. You have no other Landing-place. And if you had begun there, how much easier had your Labour been? You might have faid with us, That the People might make what Alterations they pleased in any Branch of the Inferior Constitution which was Derived from them. And there had been an End of the whole Matter. I mind you of this more than once, because it is True, and is the Jugulum Caufa.

Dr. Hig. I see it well enough. But I will no more Answer you, than I did N. B. I will not be brought to fay in plain Words, That all Government is Founded upon the Power of the People. For that Cause has been so Baffled and Exposed in your Hands, that no Man of Sense will ever infift upon it any more. And besides, it would disoblige my new Friends. But I have owned it in Consequence, and built all my Arguments upon that Supposition, There-

Therefore I think you Whigs ought to be Contented, and let me go on my own Way, fince you fee it is all in Favour of your Principles, and that I incline more and more towards you every Book I Write.

(36.) Hoad. But what do you fay to the many that were Attainted for Fighting for the King de Facto against the King de Jure?

Dr. Hig. I fay, it was only by Attainders. Hoad. And is not that Enough? Would Parliaments Attaint Men Wrongfully? And does not this shew the Sense Parliaments? But N. B. told you of several Persons were put to Death for this without Attainders.

Dr. Hig. I answer that in my Defence, p. 83, 84. I fay, p. 84. " That he fays " true, but trifles at the same time, for

" that the other ways of putting Men to "Death, is still a more violent Course than

" Attainders themselves.

Hoad. Is not an Attainder as Violent a Way as any? But was the Dispute about the Violence of the Way? This is turning the Question.

Dr. Hig. I use that frequently. But I say in the next Words, "If he means the " Duke of Somerset and the rest were put

" to Death upon a Sentence after a Con-

" viction by a Jury, in the ordinary Courfe

" of Proceedings by Indictment-

Hoad. Do you not know, That Peers are not Tryed by Juries? N. B. told you, p. 95. That the Duke of Monmouth was Attainted. But he asks you, Whether that be any Argument that he could not have

been Tryed in the Ordinary Course?

Dr. Hig. A Fool may alk more Questions than a Wise Man can Answer. But I tell him p. 85. of a High Constable, and Earl Marsbal at the Tryal of the Duke of Somerset.

Hoad. This looks liker a Tryal by Peers than an ordinary Court Marshal. I know not that a High Constable is used in Courts

Marsbal, he is an Officer of State.

But Attainders by Parliament shew the Sense of the Nation and of the Legislature, more than Ordinary Tryals by Juries. And not only those that Fought for Kings de Facto, but the de Facto Kings themselves have been Attainted, as Usurpers and Traitors. N. B. p. 61.

Dr. Hig. I say, p. 83. That some of these Attainders were no more to be drawn into

Consequence, than those Executions.

Hoad. This is finding Fault with Acts of Parliament. Take Some, and leaving Others, as you think fit. This is fetting up your self as a Judge over Parliaments. And what then becomes of your whole Scheme? What Rule of Law is there? Or what Foundation do you Stand upon?

Dr. Hig. I quote an Act of Parliament, p. 81. Damping a former Act of Parliament as being, Against all Righteousness, Honour, Nature, and Duty, an Inordinate Seditious, and Slanderous Act. This was an Act Attainting King Henry VI. after he had been

Expelled by Edward IV.

Hoad. But however Free Parliaments may make with one another, it does not become you nor me, Sir, to put our felves upon the Level with them, and Question Acts of Parliament. They are the Supreme Law of the Land. And you quote them Vigorously when you think they make for your Scheme, and Reject their Authority with Contempt, when they make against you. Then they were Overawed; or they were in a Heat; they were not Rightly Called; or something was Defective in their Constitution, some Attainted Persons sat among them, or some who had not Qualifted themselves according to Law. But all this is over-looked when the Cause pleases you, and you are for de Facto Parliaments, as well as Kings.

Dr. Hig. So was our Saviour, when He commanded Subjection to the Roman Government, which was Elective, and only

de Facto.

Hoad. This will not do against N. B. for he owns de Facto to be de Jure too, when there is no Competitor who Claims by a better Right. Besides he observes that neither our Saviour nor any of the Aposses ever Named the Senate, which was then

then a Part of the Constitution, but Com-

(37.) Dr. Hig. But I quite Rout him, p. 138. where I fay, "I cannot but, by " the way, take Notice, that the Com-" mand of our Bleffed Saviour to the Tews, " to be Subject to the Roman Monarchy, "which was Elective, is an Invincible Argument against those who Maintain that which is called the Patriarchal Scheme of Government to be of Divine Institu-" tion, and Obligatory to all Mankind: " For had it been fo, our Saviour with-" out doubt; when the Question was put " to Him about the Roman Government, " and the Lawfulness of Submission to it, " would have recalled his Hearers to the " Divine Original Institution, and told " them, that from the beginning it was " not fo, that the Government under which " they lived was a Deviation from the Di-" vine Institution: As when the Case of " Divorce was put to Him, notwithstand-" ing the general Practice both of Jews and " Gentiles. He reduced Mankind from the " Deviation to the Divine Original Infti-" tution of Marriage. But fo far was our " Bleffed Saviour from delivering any fuch " Doctrine, that he commands Subjection " to the Roman Emperor, and acknowledges " his Authority was from God. Job. xix. cc It.

Hoad:

t

t

n

fu

n

th

the

ati

ria

W

Ca

his

upo

all

tha

Au

for

latr

and

the

Hoad. Then N. B. will say, not from the People. But he has a Fetch will save his Patriar-chal Scheme from this Invincible Argument of Yours. For you unwarily put it upon the Authority of the Emperour, without adding, by Consent of the three Estates. But may be you think that is a Law only for England! And you call it the Roman Monarchy. Which he makes the Original Government. So all this comes in to Him. Then again his Principle that Possession gives Right, where none Claims a Better Right, makes that Roman Emperour a True and Lawful King, for you Confess that Monarchy was not Hereditary but Elective.

Dr. Hig. But Elective being a Deviation from the Original Institution, according to him, I say, Our Saviour would have Recalled his Hearers to the Original Constitution, and told them, That the Government under which they lived was a Deviation from it. As he did in the Case of Marriage, upon the Question of Divorce put to Him.

Hoad. That Question was not, whether a Wife should put away her Husband for every Cause, but whether a Husband should put away his Wife? For you must know he is so strict upon the Point of Obedience to Superiours of all sorts as thinking it the Institution of God, that he says, God has no where given Inferiours Authority to Correct or Punish their Superiours for the Grossest Crimes. Thus in Case of Idolatry, the Father was to Kill his Son, and the Husband his Wife. But

1

E

r

h

n

T.

1:

the Son was not to Rise up against his Father, nor the Wife against her Husband, no, not to bear Witness against them. Thus Kings were to Punish their Subjects for Idolatry, or other Crimes; but not Subjects their Kings. the Hearers of Christ to whom He then Spoke. being the Subjects of the Roman Emperour; and the Duty of Subjects being (according to N. B's Scheme) only to Obey, not to Set up or Set afide their Kings, Consequently he says, That Christ did not Recall them to the Original Institution of Hereditary instead of Elective, because it was not Their Part to do it, and it would have been Rebellion in Them. It would be Usurping an Authority which God never gave them, So that this is no Answer to N. B. But he thinks it an Invincible Argument on the other Side, a. gainst the Power of the People, that God has not given them Authority to Correct even Abuses in the Government, or Deviations from the Original Institution.

t

1

a

h

t

fe

A

OI

fo

N

n

Sh Li

A Bastard is a Deviation from the Original Institution of Marriage. Yet he is a Man, and has Right to his Life. So N. B. thinks Elective Governments, and Commonwealths to be Unlawfully Begotten, yet that they are Governments, and Lawful too, where ther is no Claimer against

them who has a Better Right.

This N B. Objected before, and you have yet found no Answer to him more than my self. However, Sir, I return you my Thanks for this your Endeavour, tho' Fruitless, against the Pa-

Patriarchal Scheme. We are Both undone, if That prevails.

r,

o

25

d

e,

et

at

#-

Se

ld

17-

m,

ks

a.

ot

in

nal

In-

nd

ive

In-

nts.

nst

ave

elf.

his

the

PA.

(38.) Dr. Hig. If we cannot Prevail against him by Argument, let us Hew him down by Contempt and Despising him. Thus I treat him, p. 158. where I say of him, I believe he has no better than Almanack Authority, for what he says. This renders him so Little, that none will give heed to what comes from such an Authour.

Hoad. Why? Did he Quote any thing from the Almanack?

Dr. Hig. No. But he saying, p. 36 that Hen. I. Married the Heirels of the Saxon Line, and the Oxford Almanack and some others, in the Chronological Table of our Kings, putting here this Note, The Saxon Line Restored, I infer that he had no other than Almanack Authority for this.

Hoad. Was not the Saxon Line then Re-

D. Hig. Yes. Mand the Wife of Hen. I. was of the Saxon Line, but I shew that she had Three Brothers successively Kings of Scotland.

Hoad. But did they Claim the Crown of England? Otherwise N. B. is not Hurt by this, for you know he lays his Stress upon the Claim. None being Obliged to Assert a Right that is not Claimed. And her Brothers not Claiming, she might be Called the Heiress of the Saxon Line to the Crown of England: And if the G 2 Kings

Kings of Scotland her Brothers had Claimed, she was still of the Saxon Line, and all you can say, is, That the English had got it by the wrong End. So that I see little Cause of your Triumph here.

Dr. Hig. I shew another Mistake of his, p. 156. where Speaking of the Compromise betwixt William II. and his Brother Robert, he fays, that Robert was to have had the Crown after his Brother William's Death. But I prove that William's Sons were Included, if he should have

3

r

fe

d

1 tl

E

D B

pr

for

an

bu

th

yo

po Bu

any.

Hoad: This can hardly be called an Omission. For the Business of N. B. there was only to shew that ther was a Compromise, by which Robert had a Hazard for the Crown, and William by his Consent Suffered to Enjoy it for his Life, and no other Circumstance of the Compromise was Necessary to be Mentioned. And you know that Author has a Short Way of Writing, to avoid Superfluities all that is possible, but to keep Close to the Point in Hand.

Dr. Hig. I take Notice, p. 157. That all these Mistakes of his are in Three Lines of his p. 36.

Hoad. There is one Whole Word, and Halfa Word, besides the Three Lines. And they are within Three Lines of the Bottom of the Page, not out of the Reach of a Rat who should Nib. ble at the Corners of the Leaves. But, Sir, is there any thing Material in these Smart Observations of yours, any thing wherein the Caufe betwixt you Two was Concerned? Otherwise if he should Slip in a Circumstantial of no Conse- ser quence

quence to the Dispute, it will be thought very Trifling in you to make such a Stir with it, and Crow over him as for a Victory!

Dr. Hig. I must Hit him where I can. But as I say, p. 176. I am perfectly satisfied that I did

not want TEMPER.

S

1.

2.

t

S,

is

at

ve.

n.

to

rt

by

fe,

as

W

to

to

ese

36.

lfa

are

ige,

Tib-

is

VA-

be-

e if

nse-

nce

Hoad. I am apt to believe you thought so, and that this was very Civil Treatment!

Dr. Hig. You will Provoke my Temper if you talk at this Rate. What! Do you Jeer?

(39.) Hoad. No Harm, Sir, But here is just now brought to me the Statute Book, and I am resolved to see 13 Car. II. c. 13. Which you before Quoted for an Instance of the Acts of Kings de Jure being Consirmed for want of Sussicient Authority in the Prince. This Act is to vest in the King the Arrears due by those who had been Employed during the Rebellion. to Collect the Duty called Excise heretofore made payable upon Beer, Ale, and other Commodities, by any Laws or pretended Laws or Ordinances, and all Debts therefore owing, &c. as if the Same Duties bad been Lawfully Assessed

There is another Act called the 13 of the 13 and 14 of Char. II. which perhaps you mean, but you should have been more Distinct. Yet there was a Reason, for it is not one bit more to your Purpose. It is an Act to prohibit the Importation of Foreign Band-strings, Bone-Lace, Buttons, &c. The Preamble having Named several Abuses committed in that kind, contrary

G 3

of Edw. IV. 19 Hen. VII. and 5 Eliz. and to a late Proclamation dated the 15 of November then last past, for putting the said Laws in Execution. The Act begins thus, For redress whereof, and prevention of the like Mischiefs for the future, be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, &c. If this be what you mean by Consirming, you might have found Innumerable Instances of the like Nature in our Statute Book. And it was Certainly a great Instance of your Temper to Mention but One out of such a Crowd.

Dr. Hig. Sir, I can make Statutes speak what I please. And I am not bound to give you an Account why I Quoted that Statute, without telling what was in it. Nor was it Manners in you to take all this Pains to Detect me. I am a great Traveller in History and Records, and I ought not to be Denied the Privilege of One.

Dare you undertake me in History?

(40.) Hoad. No, not for the World! And for another Reason, because it is to no manner of Purpose in the present Case; which is to be Determined by Certain Rules of Truth and Justice; not by what Has been done, but by what

ought to have been done.

Dr. Hig. This is to put a Spoke in my Wheel. It is to Answer my whole Book; for there is Nothing else in it but Old Stories, which I would make Precedents. And if these be not True in every Circumstance, and Exactly sitted to our present Case, then they are Impertinent indeed!

Hoad.

61

Hoad. True, Doctor, for you know a little Variation of Circumstance will make two Cases differ vastly. But what will you do with Contrary Precedents? For many such we have, as some Acts of Parliaments Intailing the Crown from the Right Heirs, others declaring such Acts Null and Void, as in the Gase of Richard Duke of Tork and Hen. VI. May we take which of these we please?

Dr. Hig. I say in my View, p. 6. " That " Precedents I Confess are not always Argu-

" ments of the Strongest kind."

2

n

n.

d

e,

7.

of

as

to

at

an ut

in

1 4

ne.

nd

ner

be

Tu.

nat

eel.

No-

ald

in

our

ed!

ad.

Hoad. Of what Kind then ? Here you Confess of what Kind all your Arguments are.

(41) Dr. Hig. I care not for that, so I can shew my Parts in History. See how I Mumble the Remarker for making Merk Bishop of Carlile a Loyal Man (though it is nothing at all to our Business) For I shew in my Defence, p. 39. That he Accepted a Pardon from Hen. IV.

Hoad. Was it for being Loyal to him? But he must be a Dissoyal Man who would save his Life by Accepting a Pardon from an Usurper?

Dr. Hig. "But certainly (as I fay p. 40.)" his Obeying that King's (Hen. IV.) Sum"mons to Parliament, and his Sitting in that

" Parliament was much more.

Hoad. Not much, if that Parliament was called by Rich. II. the Lawful King, or in his Name. For then Bishop Merk Obeyed no Summons of Hen. IV. to Parliament. But in the Parliament Called afterwards by Hen. IV. in G A the

the first Year of his Reign, there is in Dugdale's Summons to Parliament a Writ, not to Thomas Merk Bishop of Carlile, but Custodi Spiritualitatis Episcopatus Karliol, Sede vacante. For the Pope (always a Favourer of the Fortunate) to Gratifie Hen. IV. had removed Merk from Carlile, and gave him the Title of Bishop of Samos in Greece. And The English Constitution fully Stated, p. 20. tells you, "That " the Parliament in which Bishop Merk Sat was " Summoned not in Hen. IV. but in Rich. II's " Name. And that Bishop Merk in his Speech " calls the One King Richard, the Other Duke " Henry, or the Duke of Lancaster, concluding " (as it is in Truffel, p. 54.) That King Richard " remaineth still our Sovereign Lord.

(42.) Dr. Hig. I take Notice of this full Stater, and spend four Pages upon him, beginning at p. 99.

Hoad. And what Answer do you give to

this ?

Dr. Hig. None at all—But I Despise him much! And Claw him off for a Mistake (as I think) in Point of Time, as to the Oath taken by Richard Duke of Tork to Hen. VI. which he says was upon the Agreement made betwixt them the 39th of Hen. VI. But I shew that the Duke took Oaths to him the 30th and 31st Hen. VI. which I say were the Oaths I meant. It is true they were all Oaths of Allegiance to Hen. VI. So that the Argument is not much Con-

Concerned in the Matter. But he gave me Room to say, That he had mistaken my Meaning. And thus I Correct him for it, p 100. "Now it is not plainer in Numeration, that 31 goes before 32, and that 39 is after both these Numbers, than it is in Ston, that the Dukes Oath, on which I laid so great a Stress, "was taken by him in the 30th Year, repeated Twice in the 31st Year of Hen. Vi. and that the Agreement was not made till the

" 39th Year of that King.

0

i-

e.

r-d

of

at

15

's

e

g

11

1-

0

nI

n

t

t

Hoad. But, Sir, in your View, p. 55. you fay, That the Oath on which you lay the Particular Stress, and which you there set down, was in the 29th Year of his (Hen. VI's) Reign. Now may not the full Stater Return your Insult, and say, That it is not plainer in Numeration, that 31 goes before 32, than that 29 goes before 30 or 31? But he would be a Trifler, and Studious to Avoid the Question, who should take hold of such Mistakes, and spend Time upon them. The Question you were upon was concerning Non-Jurors in Hen. VI's Reign, and the Earlier that Richard Duke of Tork took Oaths to Hen. VI. it Clears the Matter the more why we should not find Non-Jurors in that Time, fince (as I have told you before) none is Obliged to set up His Right who Disowns it Himself. But this did not hinder them from Adhering to the next Heir as foon as he fet up his Claim, all their Oaths notwithstanding; the Answer of Richard to which Objection I have fet

fer down already, That Oaths against Right and the Law of God do not Bind.

Dr. Hig. If you stop me from my History and Chronology you shut up my Mouth! And though the fill Stater Writes like a Gentleman of Sense and Learning, yet I tell him, p. 101. That he had Read Stow backwards. And where he makes a Modest Apology for his Performance, as a Business he was Unaccustomed to, and like to go on Slowly, and to be but Aukwardly done at last, I reply Smart upon him, p. 103. In this I perfectly Agree with him. And say, p. 102. That after this, I shall want the Reader's Excuse, if I should take any further Notice of it. And so I take my Leave of him.

Hoad. Very Civilly indeed! And a full Anfuer to all his Book! Which yet has the Fortune to be better Esteemed by Others than by you,

Doctor.

(43.) Dr. Hig. That is by Men of Leasure.

But however I will keep my Temper.

Hoad. No, Doctor, I would have you Change it, it any Body will Change with you. It is too Haughty and Insulting to be Born, except by Men of another sort of Temper. I dare say, if you knew the full Stater you would Blush for your Rude Treatment of him.

Dr. Hig. I am sure I designed to Avoid Ill

Manners all that I could.

Hoad. Then it seems it was not in your Power. And you are not yet well enough Acquainted with your own Temper! (44.)

(44.) But ther is one thing I had almost forgot, which is the Request N. B. made to you at the Close of his Letter, That you would be pleased to give us a little more Scripture for the Satisfying of Conscience, rather than your Tear-Books and Annals, whose Authority is very Uncertain.

Dr. Hig. I cannot Gratify you nor him in this. He pressed me to it, and brought several Instances out of Scripture against me. But I have wholly Waved them. And if you cannot Guess the Reason, I shall not tell you.

But what has the Bible to do with England? The Annals of Waverly, and Bagot's Case, shew

us the Constitution much better.

Hoad. What is Bagot's-Case to me, or how it was Determined? How many Judgments have been Reversed? And one Chief Justice has as much Authority to make Precedents as another. But ther is one Circumstance in that Case makes it of less Weight with me. It was about Half a Year before the Revolution, when Edw. IV. was Dispossessed. And we may Reasonably suppose the Judges then would not be over Forward to Astront Hen. VI. just Ready to Re-Mount the Throne.

(45.) But as to the Laws, and the Difference they make betwixt a King de Facto and de Jure, which is your whole Cause, I desire to Remind you of Two Points wherein the whole Stress of the Cause does lye, That you overlook them not, and give no Answer to them. The

The First is, That you would shew in all our Statute Book any Act of an Usurper or a King de Facto that was Allowed by the next Succeeding King de Jure, where ther was not a Compromise.

The Second is, To shew any Ast of a King de Jure that was Consirmed, for want of Sufficient Authority in the Prince. (Except the fore-men-

tioned of the 12 and 13 Car. II.)

If neither of these can be done, the Cause is Determined all at once, as to the Difference of Kings de Facto and de Jure by our Laws.

Dr. Hig. Richard III. was an Usurper, and there was no Compromise. Yet his Laws stand

good to this Day.

Hoad. He was Succeeded by Hen. VII. who was an Usurper. And one Usurper would not Vacate the Laws of another for being an Ulurper. And Hen. VIII. could not do it without Reflecting likewise upon his own Father. Nor Edw, VI. Q. Mary, or Q. Elizabeth, without the same Reflection upon their Grandfather. And Fam. I. being of another Nation, and knowing Many of the Great Men of England not well Affected towards him, was Content to take their Laws as he found them, and not to Unravel what had been Received as Law for Five Reigns before him. And less Reason had any who Succeeded him to do it. The Laws being Good as to the Subject, and not Prejudicial to the Right of the Crown or the Succession.

These are all the Laws in our Statute Book made by any Usurper which Stand good without a Compromise. And these Stand upon the Presumptive Consent of the Succeeding Rightful Kings, who by Suffering them to be Pleaded as Laws for so long a Time, have Consirmed them as such.

And, Doctor, it does not shew you to be over Conversant with the Best Divines and Lanyers, when you Ridicule this Presumptive Consent, upon which they all Insist. See Grotius de Jur. Belli. & Pac. Lib. 1. c. iv. n. xv. Bishop Sanderson Prælett. 5. de Leg. Human. Oblig. Sect. 21. Puffendorf. de Jur. Nat. & Gen. Lib. vii. Cap. viii. \$. 10, where you will see great Use made of the Presumptive Consent of the Rightful Prince in Case of Usurpation. And he sets this down as a Rule, That neither the Confent or Agreement of the Subjects, nor their Oaths to the Usurper, can take away the Right and Pretensions of the Lawful King. Neque vero Civium Pactum, & Fides Invasori data Legitimi Regis Jus atque Pretensionem videtur tollere poffe.

They tell us likewise that Laws made by Usurpers do not bind the Conscience. But yet may obtain the Force of Laws by Custom, if they are Permitted to stand, or Tolerated by Lawful Kings, as having thereby their Presumptive Consent. Exeo guod ab Imperium habente toleratur. Grot. de Jur. Bell. Lib. ii. Cap. iv. §. v. N.2. And he says, ibid. Cap. xvi. § xvii, xviii. speaking of a King driven out of his Kingdom

by his Subjects, That Jus Regni penes ipsum manet, utcunque Possessionem amiserit. And speaking of the Usurpers, says, Hi Possessionem habent, Jus non habent—Et Odiosa est Invasorum Causa. That a King dispossessed by his Subjects has Still the Right to the Kingdom, however he has lost the Possession. That the Usurpers have the Possession, but not the Right.

And that their Cause is Udious.

And Gulielmus Grotius Brother to Hugo Grotius, and an Eminent Lawyer, in his Book De Principiis Juris Naturalis, Cap. xv. S. vii. Speaking of Contracts and Agreements, Condemns all that are made by Subjects against their Prince, or without his Consent, because the Inferiour can do nothing against the Will of the Superiour. Quod Inferior contra Superioris Voluntatem nihil potest efficere .-And Ea que contra Leges sunt Irrita effe: That all are Void, which are made contrary to the Laws. Et fi Stipulatio interposita sit de his, de quibus stipulari non licet, servanda non est, sed omnino rescindenda. That any Stipulation made in things where it is not Lawful to Stipulate. ought not to be Kept, but altogether Reseinded.

Sir, These things are in flat Contradiction to your Hypothesis in all the Parts of it. And it would not have been Unbecoming you to have made your Way to it by first Considering what Learned Men have said concerning the Law of Nations, and the Nature of Laws

in General, without Confining your self to the Narrow Compass of a few Cases in our Tear-Books, which yet make nothing to your Pur-

pose.

You lay your whole Stress upon the Consent of the States. To make which good, Two things are Incumbent upon you, from the Authorities I have Quoted. First, To Prove that the King is not Superiour to the States. And then what becomes of your Supreme and Sovereign Authority of the Prince? And Secondly to Shew that the Stipulation by them made for Transferring their Allegiance, &c. was Lawful. And you must Produce your Laws to this Purpose. For if either of these Requisites be Wanting, then, by what is said before, the Stipulation is Void, as well as Wicked.

But there is a Living Authority may be of greater Weight with you. It is the Learned Dr. Cumberland, now Bishop of Peterborough, in his Book De Legibus Natura, wrote chiefly against Hobbs and his Followers, where he affirms, p. 386. Edit. 1672. That the Paternal Dominion is the true Origin of all Power Civil and Ecclesiastick; That the first Family was the first Civil Society and the first Church, and as Families increased in Number, so did States and Churches, and that as this Account agrees with the Nature of things and with right Reason, so also with the Divine

Mofate History.

This is directly against me; but he falls most heavily upon you, p. 420, where he charges your Hobbian Principles, as the greatest Encouragement of the People to Rebellion, because they give the Rights of Soveraignty equally to those who have ascended the Throne by Sedition and impious Regicide, and to Kings who have their Authority by the just-est Title.

You make no Difference between Charles and Oliver, if the Protector gets Consent, which will always follow Possession; and the fame Author observes, that Hobbs publish'd his Leviathan Quo tempore triumphabat in Britannia Rebellio, & Legitimus Rex exulabat. He has cited likewise the Saying of Hobbs himfelf in his Epistle before his Leviathan, That he defended the Sovereign Powers in being. as the Geese did the Romans in the Capitol, by their Gaggling, ready with the same Noise to defend the Gauls if they had got possession of the Capitol. You write for the Soveraign in Rossession; but if he is unjustly dethron'd, you turn your Argument against him, and your Gaggling is for the Intruder. Thus that Learned Author has Reason to conclude his Book as he does, That Hobbs with one Hand offers Gifts to Princes, while with the other he perfidiously thrusts a Sword into their Hearts.

Hobbs 'tis true had something to say for himself, according to his Principle, That by Nature every Man has a Right to every thing.

and

And so to a Crown if he can Get it. And my Principla is. That if the Government do not Right, or shew an Inclination to Tyranny, the Subjects may Throw it off, and Recurr back again to the State of Nature. But how you will get off who Assert Divine Right, and you make Usurpation to Extinguish it; and at the same time Deny the Power of the People, is lest to your own Wit to Explain! Till when, your Scheme will appear as Pernicious and more Contradictory than that of either Hobbs, Hoadly, or Hottentote.

(45.) Hott. Gentlemen, I have Listen'd long to your Dispute. And perhaps I may put an End to it. It is a Principle in our Natural Religion, that if one Man has done Injury to another, he ought to make Reparation, as far as in his Power. I desire to know whether it be so in your Christian Religion?

Hig. Most Certainly. It is a Maxim with Hoad. Sus, Non Dimittitur Peccatum, nish Restituatur ablatum. That the Sin is not Forgiven, unless we Restore what we have Unjustly taken from another, that is, as far as it is in

our Power.

Hott. And you both own the Usurpation of a

Crown to be a very Unjust thing?

Hig. [Yes. We both own that. Only Hoad. S I Mr. Hoadly think it no Usurpation if the People Disposses the Prince, because we Whiggs think they have Just Power so to do.

But I Dr. Higden who do not own this Power in the People, but Tye them up to Absolute Non-Refistance, do think the Dispossession of the Prince, upon any Pretence or Cause whatsoever, and the Setting Another upon his Throne, to be Manisest Usurpation, and a most heinous and damnable Sin.

Hott. And do not you, Dr. Higden, think that the Usurper is Obliged in Conscience to

make Restitution.

Hig. Yes, I think so, because otherwise his Repentance will not be Accepted. But yet I believe his Subjects are Obliged in Conscience to Own him, to Swear to him, and to Fight for him against the Dispossessed Prince, according to our Laws and Constitution.

Hott. Are your Laws then against Conscience? Or is there one sort of Conscience for the King, and another for the Subjects? Will the Usurper be Damned for not making Restitution? And go not these the same Way who hinder him from doing it by Assisting him to Maintain his Usurpation? Have you one Gospel for the Prince, and another for the Subject? Is not Robbery and Injustice the same whoever does it?

But if the Usurper is Obliged, upon Pain of Damnation, to make Restitution, are not you Obliged to Tell him of it, to Exhort him, and even to Compel him by all your Spiritual Arms, to make hast to do it, not to Delay one Minute, for that he is in the State of Damnation till he

does

does it; and if he should Dye before he does it, That his Condition is without Hopes of Recovery? Would you give him the Sacrament, or Absolution, while he Perfists in his Sin? And will you, at the same time, Preach to all the Subjects, That they are Obliged, upon Pain of Damnation, to Maintain him in his Ill-gotten Possession, for which, without Restitution, you say he will be Damned? Will an Act of Parliament, or the Consent of the States, be Pleadable at the Day of Judgment, if it be to an Unjust thing, to Wrong and Robbery?

Hig. I have Nothing else to Trust to. If

the Laws Deceive me, I am Deceived.

C

t

d

d

7,

?

9

mis

e,

ry

of

u

id

S,

· c,

ne es Hoad. O Horrible! It is time to have done when we are come to this! What do you say to the Case that David puts. of Iniquity being Established by a Law? You allow Usurpation to be an Iniquity, and Plead for it only because it is Established by a Law! And a

Law of the Usurper's own making!

Hott. Indeed, Mr. Hoadly, I think you the more Reasonable Man of the Two. Yet you are not far behind him, for you make the Voice of the People such a Law as he does the Consent of the States. But you have a Salvo, for by the People every one of you means only Himself. And you can Oppose ten Thousand of the People, for the Good of the People, and in the Name of the People! So that you are Tyed to no Law of the People, but what

You think Good and Right your self. But Dr Higden thinks that what is most Wicked and Damnable in it self, becomes Just and Right when it gains the Consent of the States! But why then, Doctor, did you call your Book the Sovereignty of the Prince? You should have called it the Sovereignty of the States. For you Place the whole Sovereignty in Them, Independent on the Prince. Because if the States should withdraw their Allegiance from their Lawful King, and Transfer it to an Usurper, that Usurper (by your Docttine) Becomes your True and Lawful King, and the Right of your Yesterday's Lawful King, and of his Heirs for Ever, is utterly Extinguished! And it is not the King, but the States that can do no Wrong!

Now my Advice to you Both is, to Burn your Bibles. Since you have got other Rules whereby to steer your Conscience; of which you say, That Lamgers are better Guides than Divines. And if so, ther is one Tribe may be more easily Spared! And the Judges ought to have the Bishops Votes in the House of

Lords!

Exit Hottentote.

THE

EPILOGUE,

Spoken by the Doctor, and Mr. Hoadly, on Account of the Doctor his Sermon last 30th of January.

JOadly. This is the Madding Day of you Tories. And you have made Mad Work with it, Doctor. You Call King Char. I. a Martyr. But you have Proved him a Malefactor, a Rebel, and a Traitor, if your Doctrine be True.

Doctor. No, Sir, it is your Doctrine of the Power of the People, by which you say he was Justy Condemned.

Hoad. And you have put the same Power in the States. How does that mend the Matter?

Dr. I do not put it in the States. I say not that the States have a Right to Rebel.

Hoad. But have the States a Right to transfer their Allegiance from their Lawful King to another? Can their Consent Deprive the One of his Right, and give it to the other.

H 3

Drs

Sir, this is a Captious Question. And no Man of Honour is obliged to take Notice of it. I see whither you are Decoying me. But I am satisfied, and still Insist that Oliver had not

the Consent of the States.

Hoad. He had the Consent of his own Parliaments and all the Nation, as much as ever any King had. He was Recognized at Home, and Omned and Treated with Abroad. And none Durst open his Mouth against Him, under Peril of Treason, If these Estates then were Part of the Nation, he had their Consent too as much as of the Nation.

But, Sir, you say in your Sermon, p. 19. That the Authority of the Sword, is the Sovereignty it self. Now I think you will not Deny but that K. Char. I had lost the Authority of the Sword before his Tryal. And consequently he had lost the Sovereignty it self. And how was

he then our Sovereign?

Dr. They called him King at his Tryal.

Hoad. As the Soldiers said to Christ, Hail King of the Jews, when they were going to Cruciste Him. Do you think that Bradshaw and the High Court of Justice did look upon King Char. I. as their Lawful King and Sovereign while they were Sitting in Judgment upon him? This is putting Jests upon us instead of Argument.

But suppose Oliver had taken the Title of King before the Tryal, and the States had Transferred their Allegiance to him, and he had Granted a Commission to Try King Char. I. Would

not all this have been Just and Legal?

Dr. You put Odious Cases And such are not to be Answered. I still Except Oliver, and the Case of the Martyr. But Barring this, in

all other Cases it shall be Lawful!

Hoad. That is, in all Cases that are Popular, and Swim down the Stream. But if any Case have a General Odium cast upon it (as who knows?) then you will Except that Case too!

Dr. Sir, You are very Insulting.

Hoad. That comes well from You! I have been Corrected for my Domineering and Distainful Way of Answering, and Boasting of Demonstration where ther was least Reason for it. But you have so far outdone me, that I hope my little Sauciness will hereafter be forgotten. You Dictate as Magisterially as to your Boys at School, I learned a little of it too at Hackney.

Dr. Leave off your Impertinence--But chiefly your Whigg-Principles. And mind the H 4 Caution

Caution I give at the Close of my Sermon, p. 32. where I say, "Let us Guard against all "Approaches to this Sin; (of Rebellion) all "Dangerous Tenets, that Threaten the Thrones

" of Princes, and the Peace of Societies.

Hoad. And is ther no Approaches to this Sin, no Threatning to the Thrones of Primes, and to the Peace of Societies, in Afferting a Just and Legal Right in the States to Transfer their Allegiance from their Lawful Sovereign to every Ulurper? Without which supposed, your whole Argument falls to the Ground? Is not this to make the States a Sovereign over their Sovereign, to make the King a Subject, and the Subjects to be the King? Is not all this Imployed in Placing a Right in the States to Extinguish the Right of their King and his Heirs for Ever? And to Settle it on Oliver and his Heirs for Ever, and so on Cade or Straw, or Massanello. And do you Ridicule us for Placing this Power in the whole Body of the People, of whom the States are but a very small Part, and all made by the King? But the People were not made by Him. And therefore our Principle of Placing the Supreme Power in the People is much more Tenable than your New Invention of putting it in the States. All allow that the King ought to Govern for the Good of the People. But I never heard any say, That it was for the Good of the States. It is Certain that People were before Kings, except only Adam. And it is as Certain that Kings were before the States, which

which were made by them, to help them to Govern, as Ministers under them, who Act in their Name, and by their Authority; who Swear Allogiance to them, and are as much their Subjects as the meanest Peasant.

And if these have Anthority to Transfer their Allegiance, and so to Un-King their Sovereign, why not to Try him too? It seems most Equitable to Hear before we Condemn, and to let the Prisoner have Liberty to make his Defence.

Dr. But they did not give the King that Liberty. The Court Over-Ruled him and would

not Suffer him to Speak.

Hoad. Because he would not own the Authority of the Court, and Refused to Plead to his Indictment. Therefore they might have Pressed him to Death, and it was Mercy in them to give him a Milder Sentence. And though he had been Innocent of all laid to his Charge in the Indictment, yet in this he was Guilty of Treason and Rebellion against the Supreme Authority of the People, which he Denyed.

Dr. He had Reason, for all those you call

the People were his Subjects.

Hoad. And were not those you call the States so too? Now let us Change the Terms, and and instead of People or States put in Subjects, and all your Amusement will Appear. For will you Allow that Subjects may Depose their King and Extinguish his Right, by Transferring their Allegiance? If not, then the States can no more do it than the People. But if the States

may do it, then why not the People? For whence have the States their Authority? If from the King, then they can have no Authority over Him, nor can Determine of His Right. But if from the People, then may not the People themselves do as much as their Substitutes and Representatives? Therefore your not Allowing the People to Transfer their Allegiance, but Allowing it to the States, is a meer Amusement, and a New Difficulty you have brought upon your self, only to get Rid of the Instance of Oliver. But it has Involved you more than you were before. You can never Stand upon this Ground you have now Chosen. I wish you may Change it for Repentance.

F 1 N 1 S.



Best Answer ever was made, And to which no Answer ever will be made. (Not to be behind Mr. Hoadly in Assurance)
In answer to his Bill of Complaint, exhibited against the Lord Bishop of Exeter, By a Student of the Temple.

Best of all. Being the Student's Thanks to Mr. Hoadly.

Best of all. Being the Student's Thanks to Mr. Hoadly. Wherein Mr. Hoadly's Second Part of his Measures of Submission is fully answer'd, and the Original of Government

demonstrated.

The English Constitution fully stated: With some Animadversions on Mr. Higden's Mistakes about it. In a Letter to a Friend.

Two Seicks made one: Comparing the Principles of the Jesuits, with the Dissenters, as contain'd in the Works of the most approv'd Authors on both Sides.

Thefe Books are quoted in this Far ce.

Books Printed for George Strahan Bookseller, at the Golden-Ball, over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

Folio.

AN Ecclefiastical History of Great-Britain, from the First planting of Christianity to the End of the Reign of King Charles II. with an Account of the Affairs of Religion in Ireland. Collected from the best Historians, Councils, and Records. By Ferency Collier, M. A. In Two Volumes.

The Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation; with an Abstract and Catalogue of their Works; their various Editions; and the Judgment of the Learned concerning them. By George Mackenzic, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edin-

burgh. In Three Volumes.

Practicks of the Laws of Scotland, Collected by Sir Robert Spotismood, President of the College of Justice, and Secretary of State to K. Char. I. Together with Abstracts from the ancient Records, declaring the manner of administring Justice in Civil Causes, before the College of Justice was erected; with the Memoirs of his Life and Trial for pretended Treason against the States, in 1645, and 1646.

The whole Works of William Drummond of Hamsborden, newly Publish'd from the Author's Original Copies, several of which were never Printed before, to which is pre-

fix'd the Author's Life.

Virgil's Eneids, Translated by Bishop Douglas in the Year 1553. A New Edition, Corrected from an excellent Manuscript, with a large Glossary explaining the difficult Words, which may serve for a Dictionary to the Old Scotist Language; with an account of the Author's Life and Writings.

The Right of Succession to the Kingdom of England, in Two Books: easinst Parsons the Jesuis, who assumed the counterfeit Name of Doleman. By the eminently Learned and Judicious Sir Thomas Craig. With a Preface, giving an account of the Author and his Adversary.

A View of the Times, their Principles and Practices: Ia

the Four Volumes of Rehearfals. By Philalethes.

Quarto.

A Vindication of the Principles of the Crorianick Age, with regard to Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction. Wherein the Controversy between the Church and Presbyterians is fully stated, and their main Subterfuges overthrown; and it is proved that Episcopal Government was universally deliver'd to be of Divine Right, in the Days of Saint Cryptian.

The Socinian Controvers; discussed: Wherein the chief of the Socinian Tracts (published of late Years) are considered. In Six Dialogues. With Defences and a Supplement, in answer to Clendon's Book De Persona. By Charles Lessia. Satan disrob'd from his Disguise of Light; Or the Quakers last

Shifts to cover their monstrous Herefies laid fully open: The History of Sin and Herefy, attempted from the First War that they raised in Heaven, through their various Successes and Progress upon Earth, to the final Victory

over them and Condemnation in Hell.

The New Affociation of those call'd Moderate Church-men, with the Modern Whigs and Fanaticks, to undermine and blow up the present Church and Government. With a Supplement on occasion of the New Scotch Presbyserian Covenant. Two Parts.

The Wolf stripp'd of his Shepherd's Cloathing. Wherein the Defigns of the Disserts against the Church, and their Behaviour towards Her late Majesty, are laid open. With the Case of Occasional Conformity consider'd.

Cassandra. (But I hope not) telling what will come of it. Wherein the New Associations, Sc. are consider'd. No. 1. No. 2.

The Bishops of Sarum's proper Desence from Speeches said to have been spoken by him. In Two Parts.

Fluxionum Methodus inversa; Sive Quantitatum Fluentium Leges generaliores, A Georgio Cheynzo. M. D. F.R. S. Rudimentorum Methodi. Fluxionum inversa Specimina, adversus Abr. de Moivre Fedem Authore

Abr. de Moivre. Eodem Authore.

Octavo.

A Short and easy Method with the Deiste. Wherein the Certainty of the Christian Religion is demonstrated by

infallible Proof, from Four Rules, which are incompatie ble to any Impostor that has been or can be. To which is added a Second Part to the Jews; shewing that these Rules do oblige them as much as the Deifts to the Atknowledgement of Christ.

The Caje of the Regale and Pontificate. In a Conference concerning the Independency of the Church, in the Exercise of her purely Spiritual Authority. With a Supplement

in defence of it.

The Second and Third Parts of the Snake in the Grafi.

Shewing the Quakers are plainly felf-condemn'd.

The present State of Quakerism in England. Wherein is shew'd that the greatest part of the Quakers are so far con-

verted, as to be convinced.

Five Discourses by the Author of the Snake in the Grafs, viz. The Divine Institution of Water Baptism, and Right of Episcopacy ; The Primitive Herefy of the Quakers ; Reflettig ons on the Quakers; A brief Account of the Socinian Trinity.

A Sermon preach'd at Chefter against Marriages in different Communions. By Charles Leflie, Chancellour of the Cathedral of Connor. And the same Subject further prosecu-

ted. By Henry Dodwell, M. A.

Obedience to Civil Government clearly stated: Wherein the Christian Religion is rescued from the false Notions pretended to be drawn from it; and Mr. Hoadly's New Scheme, in his Last Book of the Origine and Form of Government, is fully confider'd.

The Deifts Manual: Or a rational Inquiry into the Christian Religion. With some Confiderations on Mr. Hobbs, Spinofa, The Oracles of Reason, &c. By C. Gildon, Gent. Publisher of the Oracles of Reason. To which is prefix'd a

Letter, from the Reverend Mr. Leflie.

The Scripture Account of the Eternal Rewards or Punishments of all that hear of the Gofpel. By Henry Dodwell, M. A.

Seneca's Morals, By way of Abstract. With a Discourse under the Title of an After-thought.

Fables of Esop, and other ancient Mythologists, With Mo-

rals, and Reflections.

A Guide to Eternity. Written in Latin by Cardinal John Bona. Tully's Offices: And Erasmus's Colloquies: Both translated into English.

[These Five by Sir Roger L'Estrange.]

Essays of Seigneur de Montaigne. In Three Volumes? With Marginal Notes and Quotations, and an Account of the Author's Life and Character. Made English by Charles Corton Esquire. The Fourth Edition.

The Works of Mr. John Oldbam, rogether with his Remains; containing his Original Poems and Translations.

A New Miscellany of Original Poems. By the E. of D. Sir Charles Sidley, Mr. Granvil, Sc.

Love letters between a Nobleman and his Sifter. Three Parts. With the History of their Adventures.

The Parson's Counsellour, with the Law of Tythes and Tything. The Sixth Edition. By Sir Simon Degge. Knight.

ing. The Sixth Edition. By Sir Simen Degge, Knight. The present State of the Court of Rem: Or the Lives of the present Pope, Clement the Eleventh, and of the present College of Cardinals. Written Originally in Italian, and newly Translated into English from the Italian Manuscript, never as yet made Publick. With a Presace by the Publisher, containing Remarks on the Nature of the College of Cardinals, and a short Account of the present Pope's Elevation to the Papacy, and the most remarkable Occurrences in his Pontificate.

The Maxims of Government, in an Advice to a Republick, shewing, how it ought to govern it self in order to perpetuate its Dominion. In which are also consider d, the several Interests of all the Princes of Europe, with Respect to the Affairs of Italy. By Father Paul, Coun-

cellor of State.

An Essay for a general Tax; or a Project for a Royal Tythe, which by Suppressing all the Ancient Funds for raising the Publick Revenues, and for ever abolishing all anequal Assessments and Oppressive Distraining on the People, will furnish the Government a fixt and certain Revenue, sufficient for all its Exigencies and Occasions; By the famous Monsieur Vauban, Marshal of France, and Governour of Liste.

Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, containing a full Account of the Revolution of that Kingdom in 1567.

The Letters of Monsieur de Bellegard to a Lady of the Court of France, on some curious and useful Subjects. With an Account of the Author, in a Preface, by the Translator, The History of the Republica of Holland, from its First

Foundation to the Death of K. W. as also a Description of the United Provinces. In Two Volumes.

A New and accurate Description of Guinea. Containing 2 Geographical History of the Kingdoms and Countries, Illustrated with Cuts. By Sieur Bosman, chief Factor for the Dutch, at the Castle of St. George d'Blmina, and faithfully done into English.

Choice Letters French and English. Collected out of the most Celebrated Wirs of France, viz. Voiture, Balfac, Scarron, St. Evremont, &c. By Mr. Boyer, Author of the

Royal French and English Dictionary.

A New and Compleat French and English Grammar: Shewing the shortest and easiest Way to understand those Languages, but especially the French; containing above Twenty pleasant Dialogues. Translated into English, by Sir Roger L'Estrange, and here rendred into French. To which is added a short, but exact English Grammar. Also a French and English Distinuary, comprehending all that's Necessary to the Attainment of either Language. By Peter Berault, French Minister. Second Edition.

Essays on several Moral Subjects, in Two Parts, by Ferenty

Collier. M. A. Sixth Edition.

A View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage, with the Sense of Antiquity upon this Argument. With Two Defences against Congress, Vanbrug, Dennis, &c. By the same Author.

Presagium Medicum, or the prognostick Signs of acute Diseases, Established by ancient Observation, and ex-

plain'd by the best Modern Discoveries.

The Art of Curing Venereal Diseases, explain'd by Natural and Mechanical Principles.

Sea-Diseases, or a Treatise of their Nature, Causes and

Cure: Allo an Essay of Bleeding in Fevers.

The Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Cure of a Gonorrhead. An Account of the Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Cure of Loosenesses. These Three by William Cockburn, M.D.F.R.S.

An Account of animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the Humane Body, and the Muscular Motion. By

James Keil, M. D.

A Treatile of the Diseases of Tradesmen, shewing the various Influence of particular Trades upon the State of Health, With the best Methods to avoid and Correct it: Written in Latin by Bern, Ramazin, Professor of Physick at Padua,

New Discoveries relating to the Cure of Cancers. Wherein a Method of Dissolving the Cancerous Substance is recommended; with Instances of the Author's Success in

fuch Practice, on Persons reputed Inchrable.
Chirurgical Remarks, occasion d by the Death of a Child, whole Case was lately Publish d. To which is added an Account of a Wound of the Brain by a Bullet, with Re-

Philosophical Principles of Religion, Natural and Reveald in Two Parts: The First containing the Elements of Natural Philosophy, and the Proofs of Natural Religion-Second Edition: The Second Part containing the Nature of Infinites, together with the Philosophick Principles of Reveal'd Religion. By George Cheyne, M. D. F. R. S.

Twelve Sermons concerning the Wildom and Goodnels of God, in which the Doctrine of Divine Providence is prov'd; God's Dispensations to Mankind Vindicated, and the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures maintain'd against Le Clarks Pive Letters of Inspiration. By W. Scott, M. A.

Five Treatifes, viz. On Divine Providence, the Happinels of a Religious Life, the Authority of the Holy Scripture, the Doctrine of the Trinity, and the Wisdom of God in the Creation of the World. By Sir Humphrey Mackworth Knight.

Duodecimo:

THE Right Volumes of Letters writ by a Turkish Spy, who liv'd Forty Five Years undiscover'd at Paris: Giving an account of most Transactions in Europe, and discovering several Intrigues of the Christian Courts, especially that of France.

Right Notions of God and Religion; Together with Two Difcourses for the better Conduct of the Sincere, and for correcting some prevailing Errors. By John Cockburn, D.D.

A Comparative Description of the Muscles in a Man and Quadruped. Shewing their Discoverer, Origine, Progress, Use, and Differences. By 3a. Douglas, M. D.

The whole Duty of a Christian, By way of Question and Answer, exactly pursuant to the Method of the Whole Duty of Man, and design d for the Use of the Charity Schools in and about London. By Robert Nelson, Elq.

A Scripture History of the Sabbath. By Samuel Brascome; 2

19 MR 87

